

ABSOLUTELY NEW....

We have opened up a lovely lot of Hall marked Sterling Silver

Photo Frames AND Mirrors.

Also numerous other Fancy Articles in Sterling Silver and Cut Glass. See them. The prices are particularly low.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co., JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE DEMAND FOR

TETLEY'S PACKAGE TEAS

Still continues to increase. Sold by all Grocers and Tea Merchants.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Klondike Outfitting....

WILSON BROS. Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

E. J. SAUNDERS & CO

A PERFECT CATARACT

Of groceries flows from our store in a week. Those who have once purchased here need no second urging to deal with us. They are satisfied that the quality is the best obtainable, and prices the lowest consistent with good value.

We endeavor to make dissatisfaction impossible, and customers who believe they have cause of complaint are requested to inform us. We will gladly rectify errors.

Municipal Notice ...W. JONES... AUCTIONEER.

Offers for sale, by private bargain, one of the choicest homesteads on the Island, containing 510 acres of land, with large, well-kept orchard, profitable hotel, over 100 acres cultivated land, the whole well fenced; fronting on a fine sporting lake and the main trunk roads, six miles from the city; close to church, school and railway station. This is one of the biggest bargains ever offered investors. Price low; terms to suit. A fortune to right party.

City Treasurer and Collector's Office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 23, 1898.

Klondike Information Bureau.

W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.

Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents, 64 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 43

DO YOU USE A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free of charge Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel. Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen. 2—A gas stove is always ready for instant use, day or night. 3—A gas stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in contact with the gas. 6—The average cost of using a gas range in this city does not exceed \$1.75 per month. Stoves can be seen at any time at the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale

Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

RALPH CHURTON AUCTIONEER

62 DOUGLAS STREET.

Periodical Sales. Furniture Bought for Cash.

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES

Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price The Very Best Made

E. A. MORRIS' Headquarters for MINERS' SUPPLIES

— AT —

MANUFACTURED BY THE Imperial Cigarette & Tobacco Co. ST. JOHN, N.B.

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

A DEAD LOCK...

Fathers, be good; there is nothing in fighting now. Your term is half out. Money all spent. An exhibition of temper puerile. Haters laughing at you.

Come to us and buy a nice breakfast dish FLAKED BAKED—new and nice.

A cup of OUR BLEND TEA is very refreshing this hot time.

Half-gallon Self-sealing Jars, \$1.00
Quart " " .55
Pint " " .30
Wheat, 100 Lbs. \$1.50
A Full Line of Canned Meats.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

AUCTION

I am instructed by Mrs. Tippins and Mr. Jackson, who are leaving for England to sell at my salerooms, Douglas street, near Yates, on

FRIDAY, AUG. 12, at 2 P.M.

Furniture, Piano, Etc.

Including very good piano, sofa, lounge, upholstered chairs, rosewood cabinet table, tattan sofa, oak secretaire, three bed room suites, mattresses, dining table and chairs, china, crockery, hanging and other lamps, Brussels and tapestry carpets, rugs, mats, linoleum, oilcloth, lace and tapestry curtains, cupboards, wardrobes, pictures, hand sewing machine, cook stoves etc. Kit of carpenter's tools, two top buggies, wheelbarrow, etc.

WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

ICE CREAM

Henry Clay

Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors) having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boning parties.

39 Fort Street

NOTICE.

The undersigned have been instructed by the board of directors of the

Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Co.

TO OFFER

FOR SALE

BY SEASIDE TENDER

THE WHOLE

ABOUT 26,000 SHARES

or any part (not less than 500 shares) of the REMAINING TREASURY STOCK of the above company.

The money realized from the sale of this stock will be used SOLELY IN SUPPLYING THE STAMP MILL WITH ORE, which, under an agreement with the Victoria Metallurgical Company, is converted into gold on the ground. HALF THE GROSS VALUE OF WHICH COMES INTO THE TREASURY OF THE COMPANY. AND AFTER PAYING THE COST OF MINING THE ORE WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PAYING DIVIDENDS. Written sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Sale, Consolidated-Alberni," will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on

Friday Next, the 12th Aug., 1898

The shares will be allotted and certificates ready for delivery on the afternoon of the same day at the office of the undersigned.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO.

Mining Brokers, 44 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

WANTED—20 dozen chickens, all kinds of feed, flour, etc., at lowest rates. Huntman & Co., 72 Yates street. Jy21

FIRE INSURANCE.

We beg to solicit a share of your Fire Insurance in The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. The Alliance Assurance Co. The Atlas Assurance Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Mr. Chapman's residence, Dallas road open to offer. Two storeys, 9 roomed house, Boyd street, \$4,500. Five roomed house, Cameron street, \$3,250. Seven roomed cottage, Cook street, \$2,250. Five roomed cottage, Craigflower road, \$1,000. Eight roomed house, Dallas road, \$3,100. Three cottages on Green street, cheap at \$670. Cottages on Michigan street, \$1,100. 130 Houses and vacant lots for sale in all parts of the city and farms and farming lands for sale in all parts of the province. Call at our office to examine our list before purchasing elsewhere.

MONEY TO LOAN.

By The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation and by The Dominion Permanent Loan Co., on Victoria real estate.

A. W. MOORE & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents, 80 Government street.

MR. BEAVEN UNDECIDED

Attitude of the Opposition Leaders Has Made His Task a Difficult One.

He Hopes to Announce To-day the Course He Intends to Pursue.

His Only Chance of Forming a Cabinet Is From Outside Material.

Hon. Robert Beaven last night said that he expected to be able to make a definite announcement to-day upon the result of his efforts to form a cabinet. Discussing the political situation he said:

"The result of the general election has left matters in this province in a very peculiar position. Practically there are three leaders among the legislative members elect. Mr. Turner has the largest following—sixteen; Mr. Joseph Martin has nine; Mr. Senlin has eight. In addition there are two members elected as opposed to Mr. Turner who have not defined their allegiance to either Mr. Senlin or Mr. Martin and are commonly credited with a preference for Mr. Cotton. Then there are three independents, making a total of 28 members. Mr. Joseph Martin is credited with declaring that if Mr. Senlin is chosen leader of the opposition, he will resign his seat. This statement he did not deny when it was put to him in my presence. Some of Mr. Senlin's friends as strongly resent Mr. Joseph Martin as leader of the party, or as a member of a government if one is to be formed.

"Under such circumstances how can either of these gentlemen carry on the government of the province? If all the independents are given to Mr. Turner, he then has only one-half of the house. If the oppositionists should all unite on one leader they are in the same position, with this additional peculiarity that one of the number is believed to have been ineligible as a candidate. In addition to all of these complications, election petitions are filed against nearly all of the members returned.

"His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor in the discharge of his functions deemed it his duty to relieve Mr. Premier Turner from his duties as adviser. The Governor in the exercise of his undoubted right called upon me to assume the task of forming a ministry. All sound constitutional authorities assert that the selection of the Premier is the free choice of the Crown. It was not an honor sought by me in any way. The reasons advanced by His Honor were of a character which made it almost a duty incumbent upon me to do what I could in the matter, in the interest of the province.

"I decided to undertake the task and immediately put myself in communication with prominent men in different sections of the province. Mr. W. V. B. Melness from Nanaimo, Mr. Joseph Martin from Vancouver, Mr. Charles Senlin from Cache Creek very kindly consented to visit the capital and consult with me as to the position of affairs. Mr. Cotton, I did not invite, his coming being of his own accord. I did not offer him a seat in the cabinet.

"I take the view that we should all meet at a crisis of this kind, sink personal considerations, and unite upon forming a strong government, prepared to see justice to all parts of the province, and advance its material interests; and that representation in the cabinet should be given to Kootenay, Yale, Vancouver City and the Northern and Southern districts of Vancouver Island.

"I met with every encouragement from quarters I least expected, but I encountered the most uncompromising opposition from Mr. Joseph Martin. Mr. Senlin, I am convinced would if in a position to do so, work for the interest of the country, but I ascertain that I cannot expect assistance from him or his friends. The opposition therefore of these two gentlemen renders it necessary for me in order to be successful to appoint members of the cabinet from non-attached members of the party in the districts, but at present with seats in the legislature. This, together with the attitude of the leaders of the various factions of the opposition in the legislature would render an immediate dissolution of the present house necessary.

"I have taken this matter up (and the gentlemen who would assist by the same motives) in order to attend to the business of the province. If an election is necessary, turmoil and not business will prevail, and in order to present the case properly to the electorate every section of the province must be visited by ministers and many months valuable to business affairs of state may thus be lost.

I hesitate to adopt a course of this character.

"The question now under consideration is (and it will be decided almost immediately) whether to submit the names of the gentlemen forming a new ministry to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, have them sworn in and take up such duty as the situation demands, or to thank His Honor for the confidence he has placed in me and ask to be relieved from further duty in the matter.

"I hope to be in a position to-morrow (Friday) to finally decide which of the two courses I have mentioned I will adopt."

Hon. Mr. Beaven's declaration of opinion upon the issues of the hour as above given, constitutes the new matter of yesterday in the political crisis. Until such time as he decides upon and announces his course of action, Mr. Turner's hands are tied and so are Mr. Senlin's, Mr. Martin's and Mr. Cotton's. The last mentioned gentleman took occasion to inform the Colonist yesterday that his present mission to the capital was non-political—his business being in connection with the News-Advertiser. He had received a note from Mr. Turner asking for an interview, but this was not the cause of his coming over. Mr. Senlin had a second chat with Mr. Turner also yesterday morning, and in the afternoon visited by request upon the Lieutenant-Governor. The nature of these conferences cannot of course be remarked upon.

THE LOWER MAINLAND.

Exhibit of Rich Ore From Queen Charlotte Islands—Grievance of Bricklayers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Aug. 11.—A man named McMillan claims to have struck free milling ore running \$300 to the ton on Queen Charlotte islands. Specimens shown are exceedingly rich.

Local bricklayers are agitating against the alleged employment of aliens as bricklayers on numerous buildings in the city.

The steamer Amur left for Wrangell to-day.

The Sons of the British Empire lodge held a business and social meeting last night, and many new members were elected. New lodges will shortly be instituted in Victoria and New Westminster. The Vancouver lodge are to have a picnic on August 20.

The school holidays will be extended for one week should the hot weather continue. Matriculation examinations for McGill College will be held in the High School September 15.

Word has been received of the death of Mr. Wm. Clarke at Nelson yesterday at the age of 65. Mr. Clarke was the father of Mrs. H. L. De Beck, of Westminster.

Mr. Walter Boyd died in the Westminster asylum yesterday after a year's confinement.

The salmon run is still very light, but there are indications of a big spurt shortly.

The Commercial hotel, Vancouver, is in the hands of the sheriff, acting at the instance of Messrs. Costello and McMorris, who say that they furnished the hotel at a cost of \$8,000 for which they have not received a cent. Mr. Thomas has been acting as manager since the hotel was built. He has a lease of the premises. Mr. Thomas says that the hotel will be run for a few days under Mr. McMorris's direction until some arrangement is made.

The Vancouver militia were out on cycles last night in uniform, 80 strong. They paraded the principal streets to the park and return.

The cycle club riders are enthusiastic over the new racing circuit being formed, to include Victoria, Nanaimo, Wellington, Vancouver and New Westminster.

The Mananense has taken the place of the Tartar and Athenian on the northern run, and will make fortnightly trips from here in connection with the C.P.R., commencing August 23.

Jos. Goss, said to have been killed in Seattle, in a despatch received here yesterday is alive and well and at present in Vancouver.

The Labor Day Committee met last night and made arrangements for their coming celebration. The sports will be held at Brockton Point and a prize will be given for the best float in the procession, which will parade the principal streets.

The Provincial W.C.T.U. convention held its first meeting yesterday. Mrs. Lamb, provincial president, occupied the chair. The report of the Purity Committee was read and considered. Rev. J. Reid preached the convention sermon from the text, "She hath done what she could." The Refuge Home and Flower Mission reported. In the evening address of welcome were read by Mrs. S. H. Brown; greetings from kindred societies were read. Replies to addresses of welcome were made by Mrs. Spain. An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Harris of Victoria. At to-day's convention reports on literature and Woman's Journal branch showed a creditable state of affairs. Reports on the Refuge Home, and scientific temperance schools, followed. In the afternoon reports on work among sailors, lumbermen and miners were read, also reports on unfettered wine, evangelistic work and noctuid prayer.

A THREAT BY RUSSIA.

Well Organized for Military Action in India If Provoked by British Ill-Will.

Preparations in China on the Contrary Have Regard to Far Distant Future.

Marquis of Salisbury Eulogized for Keeping in Check Russo-phobe Outbursts.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—Following in the footsteps of the Novosti the Novoe Vremya eulogizes the Marquis of Salisbury for the wisdom with which he keeps in check the Russophobic outburst of members of his party and the prudence with which he endeavors to obviate all pretext for misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia.

The paper says that it observes that unfortunately more than half the British public shares Mr. Chamberlain's views but cannot understand why the Russophobic are aggressive of the Russians at Port Arthur.

The Novoe Vremya says the results of the cession of Port Arthur and Talienwan will not show themselves for some time to come and a considerable period must elapse before they can serve the purpose for which they were intended by the Russian policy, that of providing a permanent outlet on the Pacific ocean.

Quite otherwise is Russia's position on the Indian frontier, where everything has been long organized for military operations if some extreme excess of ill-will upon the part of Great Britain should drive Russia to such action.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Dominion Rifle Association Prize List. Curtailed—Command of Militia—Lord Aberdeen's Departure.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—It has been decided that the matches of the D. R. A. this year shall be shot in four days in place of five as heretofore. The number of matches has been cut down and the prize list somewhat reduced.

A militia general order issued to-day says that the appointment of Col. Lake as quartermaster general having terminated, the command of the militia devolves upon Col. Hon. Matthew Aylmer, senior officer in permanent employment, from this date.

Collectors of customs are instructed that bona fide catalogues and price lists of goods for wholesale in any country beyond the limits of Canada not exceeding three to one address may be admitted through the mails free of customs duty.

Through a telegraphic error Lord Aberdeen was reported as leaving Canada on the 12th inst., whereas November 12 is the date.

TO STOP PRIZE FIGHT.

Buffalo Stirring Up Authorities to Prevent Corbett-McCoy Meeting.

Buffalo, Aug. 11.—A meeting of ministers representing every denomination was held here this afternoon for the purpose of taking action to prevent the proposed Corbett-McCoy prize fight from being brought off in Erie county. Thirty ministers were present. Rev. P. S. Merrill, presiding elder of the Methodist church, was chosen chairman. A number of ministers expressed their views as to the best methods of procedure. A committee on resolutions was appointed and a committee was also named to wait upon the authorities and ascertain what action they proposed taking. A number of the speakers thought that the Governor should be called upon to use his authority to prevent the fight. Rev. Dr. Stauffer read the substance of the Horton law and the recent decision of Justice Woodward in which he declared the fight as conducted at that time a violation of the Horton law. Continuing, he said: "The issue is plain. The membership business improvised by the Hawthorne club is a subterfuge. A man coming from Cincinnati or St. Louis will get no benefit from membership in the Hawthorne club. These people will not risk an issue in the courts if they are convinced that the authorities of the country are not lukewarm."

Bishop Quigley, who was a late arrival, stated that the sheriff had promised to do all in his power to enforce the law. He read the following letter from St. Rev. Jas. E. Quigley, D.D., Bishop of Buffalo: Right Reverend Dear Sir:—Your letter just to hand. I will not allow a prize fight in this county. This always been my stand. I understand the facts. The proposed contest is a prize fight; therefore it will not take place in Erie county while I am sheriff. (Signed) D. Andrew Kilgallon."

ESTATE OF HUGHITT & MCINTYRE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A second dividend is now payable on application at the office of THOMAS EARLE, Wharf street, Victoria, 9th August, 1898.

If YOUR HOUSE requires paint, the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself; \$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Port street.

10,000 ROLLS NEW WALL PAPERS Just received—some beautiful effects. J. W. Mellor, 70-78 Port street, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance. Jy24

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4-gallon tins, at 67c per gallon; pure white lead, 80c per 100 lbs.; No. 1 white lead, 45c per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, Fort street, above Douglas. Jy25

\$1.00 BUYS 100 pounds best Island Potatoes in town, and wheat at \$1.50 per 100. For railway coal and see us. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL

10 CENTS PER PACKET.

CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST

Salmon Block - Victoria, B. C.

—THE—

Hickman Tye Hardware

CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858,
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers of

Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery

Mining and Milling Supplies a Specialty

Headquarters for Klondike Supplies. Victoria
is the cheapest place to outfit. Prices quoted
on application. All custom-house papers made free of charge.

YANKEES AND GERMANS

Admiral Dewey's Short and Emphatic Explanation to Von Diederichs.

The German Admiral Promptly Offers an Apology for His Actions.

Manila Bay, July 14.—In language marked by eloquence, force, and plainness, Admiral Dewey has informed Vice-Admiral Von Diederichs of the German squadron that the rules of the blockade of Manila Bay must be enforced, and that there must be no more meddling with American interests. The first letter of Dewey brought an apology from Von Diederichs and it was thought that there would be no more friction. Then the Germans followed with a protest against the action of the American fleet in overhauling the German craft on their many trips in and out of the harbor. That roused Dewey and he warmly replied that he would continue the overhauling process and would back it with solid shot. He also forcibly enquired if peace or war existed between the United States and Germany, and said that the German Admiral could make the peace what he desired, when he desired and where he desired. The first part of the negotiation was by letter, but the climax came on the quarter deck of the Olympia during a visit of the German flag lieutenant. The correspondence began five days ago, when Admiral Dewey protested in a letter to Vice-Admiral Von Diederichs against the general conduct of his fleet and instigated among other objections the use of "searchlights" at night, and interference in matters under control of the American fleet. The reply was in effect an apology. Von Diederichs said that he did not know he had transgressed in any respect, and expressed regret that his course had been so construed. Two days later Dewey received a protest from Von Diederichs against the overhauling of his vessels. He said he did not think they should be stopped every time they entered or left the harbor. He said that all of the vessels were known, and that he thought some dependence should be placed on the honor of himself and his men. Admiral Dewey replied that he had the right to know what vessels passed through his lines and that he intended to go on stopping and boarding all that did come. The climax in the negotiations came at a meeting with the junior officer bearing the message of the German Vice-Admiral on the quarter deck of the Olympia. Following that incident Von Diederichs announced that he would place the matter before the admirals of the foreign fleet, but it is probable that anything will come of the plan. Admiral Dewey has not laid claim to the "right of visit" in the conduct of the blockade, but he insisted on the right of communication. Von Diederichs has virtually admitted that he has that right and it is so clear and well founded that it is beyond dispute. Dewey has this port blockaded and has the right to communicate with every vessel that passes. That right he will maintain by force of arms.

The Germans deny that they prevented the insurgents from attacking Isla de Gualcan on July 5, and make a very straightforward explanation. The officers of the Irene say that the steamer Filipinas, flying the insurgent flag, signalled them for information. They replied that they would not do so while the insurgent flag was kept flying, as that would mean recognition, but that if the flag were lowered they would reply. They deny that they prevented the attack or that they slipped the cable when the Raleigh and Concord came in.

The brigade of General Anderson honored with the selection as the first American troops to invade the Philippine islands, has settled down to the routine of camp life at Cavite arsenal and Fort St. Phillip. It has been working to house, feed and discipline 2,500 men, the majority of whom are untrained in the serious phases of war, and it has not been accomplished without friction. There have been several rather serious clashes, but they have been passed with reprimands from headquarters, and the moral effect has been as beneficial as if greater punishment had been inflicted. The Oregon volunteers have been the greatest transgressors, and their actions have called for the original assignment of quarters the staff of the Second Oregon was directed to take possession of a small building just outside of the gate of the arsenal and in front of the general group of buildings to which the men of the regiment were apportioned. A board of officers of the regiment declared that the quarters were not in a sanitary condition, and the staff proceeded at once to occupy drier and more comfortable quarters inside of Fort St. Phillip. All this was done without reference to brigade headquarters, and when news of it got there considerable surprise and some indignation at the failure of the Oregon officers to obey orders was expressed. The Oregonians had erred, undoubtedly, and when warned that there might be trouble they moved back to their old quarters. General explanations followed, the plan to have an official inquiry was abandoned, and later the Oregon officers were given better quarters in St. Phillip. The incident was still under discussion when four Oregon officers, Captains H. L. Heath, A. F. G. Teller and H. L. Wells, and Lieut. C. G. Teller were given permission to visit the rear of Manila, and were very likely saved from further humiliation than two days' confinement in their quarters by the fact that they gained very much valuable information. The party left Cavite on Sunday, July 10, under the guidance of Col. Aguinaldo, of General Aguinaldo's staff. Their failure to return that night was not generally remarked, but when Co. N, of the Second Oregon turned out the following morning without a single commissioned officer their absence was generally noted. By Monday night it was concluded that they had fallen into the hands of the Spanish, and had either been shot or captured. The party finally appeared on these morning. They were asked for an explanation for their prolonged absence and declared that they had been deceived as to distances, and that when they started to return on Monday night were driven back to Paranaque by a gale. They were ordered to there under by Col. Summers and kept there until late the following day, and that no back valuable information. They brought with them a document extenuating by General Anderson, who was inclined in expressing himself to make light of the



produces 200 refreshing cups of tea to the pound if properly brewed—the most economical tea imported into Canada.

whole affair. General Anderson has sought all along to impress the volunteers with the necessity of obeying orders. A California officer who was a few minutes late at Cavite was given a severe dressing down by the general, but the First Regiment has as a rule kept up to the standard. The camp at Cavite is on a war footing and it is quite a difficult matter for the independent young American to come down to the rigid rules that war calls for. He is willing and anxious to fight, and knows that he can only fight effectively when he becomes part of a smooth running machine, yet the transition is so sudden he cannot at once adjust himself to the new circumstances. He is getting a severe training at Cavite right now and will be an infinitely better soldier when the advance is sounded. The camp at Cavite has taken on a more orderly appearance. The Spanish prisoners are kept at work cleaning the avenues between the quarters and the men have arranged their barracks as neatly as possible. Nearly every battalion in the brigade has been out for a march toward Old Cavite and Pananaque and every company is drilled morning and evening. Stores are still being brought in from the transports, and it will be the 15 days yet before the latter will be discharged. The number of sick is rapidly diminishing, the use of the local fruit and swimming having been stopped. There are practically no sick in the First California, and less than 100 among the Oregon men.

An immense cavern, the use of which is problematical has been discovered in the north wall of Fort St. Phillip. Some of the members of the heavy battery detected a chink in the wall which is nearly twenty feet thick and twenty-five feet high, and by inserting a pick prised out one of the large stones. Capt. Geary was sent for and under his direction a large opening was made in the wall. It revealed an L shaped chamber with a depth of twelve feet, a height of fifteen feet, and a greatest width of ten feet. In the damp ground was found fragments of human bones and the explorers were forced to the horrible conclusion that some unfortunate prisoners were walled up and left to die. In the rear walls was a niche used for a light and there were still traces of the blackening from the flame. A man in a modern make was the only thing besides the bones that was found in the cavern. None of the Spanish prisoners and none of the insurgents could offer any explanation as to the place. None of them had even heard of it and those who were permitted to enter examined it with unfelting curiosity. The suggestion that it was barbarously made the living tomb of some unfortunate offender against the Spanish rule of murder seems tenable as it is isolated from the other dungeons and distant from the regular burial ground. There is another unannoyed place inside the stockade of Fort St. Phillip. It is the wall against which condemned prisoners stood to face their executioners. It is dotted and furrowed with hundreds of bullets and stands as an unimpaired monument to a reign of blood. Volley after volley has been sent against it and countless were the poor victims who fell before it to die in their own blood. Near the wall stand a group of old brass mortars that were cast over a century ago, and a long row of old smooth-bore rifles. Fort St. Phillip covers several acres of ground, and was built by designers who hoped to defy time and the elements. Its outer walls are all between fifteen and twenty feet thick, and the structures within the enclosure are all solidly built. There is a pretty garden in the interior court and it relieves the severity of the mountains of stone. It is Admiral Dewey's favorite spot in Cavite and he has asked the military authorities to preserve the garden with its walks lined by rows of luscious banana plants, and to make no radical changes in the buildings.

Aguinaldo has given up the palace of the governor of Cavite and removed to Baker. The reason for his removal and the length of time he intends to remain away are not known. He has been dejected for several weeks of paying a visit to Anus, where he has many enthusiastic and influential supporters, so wanted to personally direct operations against Malate and inspect his lines. It has also been asserted that he was anxious to get away from the close watch he knew the Americans were keeping on him. He went very quietly on the 10th inst., surrounded by a trusted guard and attended by his staff. He was given an escort by Baker, but none of the rabble were allowed to come very close to him. He paid a visit to Anus and had a lengthy conference with the local leaders.

History is being made rapidly in Cavite. On July 13 on Cavite plaza was played the first game of baseball in the annals of sport of that place. A team from the First California went down to defeat a team of regulars in a seven inning game by a score of 10 to 18. The First California soldiers and 1,000 natives saw the game. The former called it poor baseball and the latter are still wondering. The sympathies of Filipinos were for the umpire.

When Captain General Aguinaldo is given the ultimatum of the American fleet the army that he must either surrender or fight the invaders will be ready for the attack. Dewey has practically made a new chart of the portion of the bay upon which Manila faces, and there will be no uncertainty when necessity compels the manoeuvring of his ships. He has also secured the location of all of the Spanish batteries with the range necessary to reach them, and if there is a bombardment it will be accurate from the opening gun. Much of the preliminary work on the water front has been done by Lieut. C. G. Calkins, scouting officer of the Olympia, who is one of the most valuable men in the fleet. With energy and courage the navigator of the flagship has carried his work forward and he has made soundings from Cavite on the south to Malaban on the north. He has carried his investigations to within a few hundred yards of the batteries on the Luneta, and once when very close to the breakwater, off the

Tennis Pants, will not shrink. \$1.95 pair. B. Williams & Co.

mouth of the Pasig, the bewildered Spanish sentry presented arms to him. The sentry could not believe he was an American, but felt sure he was an officer and showed him the honor due. General Anderson, too, has been active and has made a very close examination of the country north and south of the city. The most successful of his expeditions was conducted by Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, aide-de-camp, who succeeded in finding a man who had aided in the location of the mines laid on the land sides of the city. Clark forced his way to the town of Sasig and brought the man to Cavite. In a week General Anderson will be in possession of a map showing the complete defences of Manila and the location of every mine that has been laid. Lieut. Henry P. McCain has also covered a great deal of ground north and south of the city and his reports contain much valuable information. Lieut. Col. Victor Du Boe, of the First California, has also been entrusted with considerable reconnaissance work and has prepared a map of the roads and towns between Cavite and Manila. All of the information thus gleaned has been carefully compiled and will be invaluable in making plans for the investment of the city. Reports have reached Anderson that the Spaniards have no outlet to the rear of Manila and that supplies are being brought in from the east coast. The investigations made so far have not disclosed the truth or falsity of the report. The completeness of the insurgent lines about the city is questioned, but it is doubted that any great amount of supplies could be gotten through. It has also been reported that there are 5,000 Spanish troops at Cebu who will try to come to the relief of the city. It is doubted that they could be transported to Luzon even if they were in earnest about coming.

MARTIN J. EGAN.

CRICKET.

Match Postponed.

Owing to the fact of the first ride competition for the spoons donated by Mr. J. N. S. Williams taking place on Saturday, the cricket match which was to have been played at the Barracks between the non-commissioned officers of the First Battalion and those of the Work Point barracks, has been postponed until after the battalion picnic.

THE OAK.

The Bays at Winnipeg.

Very encouraging telegrams came to Mr. A. J. Dallain, secretary of the J.B. A. A., from Mr. J. H. Lawson, the manager of the crew now at Winnipeg. In his intimation of the arrival of the ship, the Manitoba capital, Mr. Lawson had no comment to make on the reported injury of the shell—proof that no serious damage was done. Yesterday Manager Lawson telegraphed again, replying to a message from Mr. Dallain as to the reported condition that the final of the great race shall be rowed with a turn. He says that nothing is yet decided in this regard, as the Argonauts, not yet having arrived, and not being looked for until Monday or Tuesday.

The Bays at home had a meeting last evening to consider this telegram, the hope of the club being that the big contest will be made a straightaway race, as the shell is not rigged favorably for turning. This of course is, however, a matter in which the Bays must simply abide by whatever decision is announced. Yesterday was spent by the Big Four in directing the repairs to the shell, in which they took their first spin over the course last evening. They have a better boat than the Winnipeggers, and will have the advantage of several days on the course over the Argonauts. Taking these two factors, with the clear weather, into consideration, the Big Four are full of hope.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes



FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Headache, Dizziness, Head-ache, Nervousness, Drowsiness, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous Disorders. Trembling, Scattered, and the First DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache, For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

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And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible. I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can, to-day, be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring an deposit amount in a Victoria bank and leave one of the same amount to my care, they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE

Dawson City.

Yukon.

References—Lieut. Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGillivray, Dawson.

STICKINE River Service.

—THE—
Str. "Casca"

will leave
Wrangel, Aug. 1st

and every ten days thereafter for.....

GLENORA
TELEGRAPH CREEK

For rates apply at the office of
Casca Steamboat Comp'y.

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The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Unadilla, carrying 1000 passengers, leave Victoria, B.C., on August 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1 and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., on August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, Oct. 3, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Alki leave

VICTORIA.

B. C. P. M., August 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Oct. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

It. P. RUTHER & Co., Agts., Victoria.

F. T. THOMSON, Gen. Supt., Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & Co., General Agents, San Francisco.



Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of May next, for the supply and delivery at the site of the work all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfillment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work, by the date specified in the contract.

The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out in the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898.

ms

NORTHERN PACIFIC

CUT RATES

Only \$10.00 second class and \$20.00 first class to Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Morris, Manitoba, and St. Paul, Duluth, and Minneapolis.

Only \$21.50 second class, and \$31.50 first class to Chicago.

Only \$25.00 second class, and \$35.00 first class to Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Buffalo, etc.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent

Str. "DOUGLAS"

Will sail from

Spratt's Wharf

Wednesday, Aug. 18th,

to

Wrangel

and Skagway

Connecting with Bennett Lake and Klondike navigation steamers Flora, Nora and Ora. Leaving every third day from Dawson.

For through rates of freight and passage to Dawson to

SPRATT & MACAULAY,

104 Government Street,

Victoria, B. C.

When Going East

Take the

.....DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

Scenic Line of the World

Through personally conducted excursions between Portland, Ore., and Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and New York are run four days of each week.

A ride through the Famous Colorado Scenery. For all information as to rates of fare, etc., call on or address

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Ag't O. R. & N. Co., Victoria, B.C.

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D. & R. G. Ry, Portland, Oregon

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,

Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rosland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rosland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY: Arrive.

7:00 a.m. Spokane 7:00 p.m.

10:15 a.m. Rosland 3:25 p.m.

9:15 a.m. Nelson 5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Branch connect at Nelson with stage daily.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the

STEAMER

City of Nanaimo

W. D. Owen,

Master

will sail as follows, calling at way ports freight and passengers may order:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m.

" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m.

" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday 8 a.m.

" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or storehouse apply on board, or to the Company's ticket office, Victoria, B.C., at street.

S. S. "GUTH" ATLANTIC

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet,

Skeena River, Wrangel,

Skagway and way ports

on the

4th and 18th OF EVERY MONTH

From Porters Wharf.

For rates and particulars apply to

HALL, GOSPEL & CO.,

Agents, Victoria.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ltd

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sail from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechart, Jervis Inlet, Froese, Terrace Island, and Grand Island, Cortland Island, Keel Island, Valdes Island, Shoal Bay, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Tugs and scoops ways available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DABLING, Manager

Telephone 94. P.O. Box 71

WASHINGTON & ALASKA S.S. CO., FOR ALASKA

The Company's Elegant Steamer

"City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., on her regular excursion run for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, DYER, SITKA and GLACIER BAY on or about

AUGUST 12th, and 27th.

For freight and passage and all information write or call on

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43 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

STEAMER FLORA

Leaves BENNETT every day for WHITE

HOUSE,

Connecting with Steamers

ORA and NORA

FOR

DAWSON CITY.

Through boat from Bennett every three days.

Freight and passengers booked through from Victoria to Dawson.

Safe delivery of gold, specie and money to and from Dawson guaranteed.

Freight will only be forwarded from Bennett in order of booking. Those shipping to Dawson should make arrangements at once, as the Company will shortly be re-fitting freight, the carrying capacity of the steamers being limited.

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BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.

ROOMS 1, 8 and 5,

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TRAVEL

BY

Canadian Pacific

AND

Soo Pacific R'ys

AT

REDUCED RATES

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1898.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE SITUATION.

The statements, which Hon. Mr. Beaven makes to the public through the medium of a Colonist interview this morning, shows that the end of the present political deadlock is not far distant. It indicates that he has found the task of forming a ministry beyond his powers, because even if he were prepared to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a cabinet composed of gentlemen not now in the legislature, it is inconceivable that His Honor could accept it. His estimate of the relative strength of the three gentlemen who occupy positions of leadership in the new house, shows that he regards Hon. Mr. Turner as the only person to whom the Lieutenant-Governor can properly turn, if he, Mr. Beaven, abandons the task imposed upon him. Mr. Beaven will decide upon his course to-day, and it is not easy to see how he can take any other than to inform the Lieutenant-Governor that he finds himself unable to form a cabinet out of the present house, and that Mr. Turner is the only person, who, in his opinion, has any chance of being able to do so. If he does this, it is to be assumed that the Lieutenant-Governor will send for Mr. Turner, and there is scarcely any room for doubt as to that gentleman's ability to form a government that will command the support of a good majority of the legislature-elect.

THE CRISIS.

It is to be hoped that one effect of the action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes will be the expression of so strong an opinion all over Canada that hereafter those who represent the Crown will remember the maxim now applied to the Crown, that the sovereign reigns but does not govern. Things have been drifting in the wrong direction in Canada so far as this exercise of the prerogative goes. Lieutenant-Governor Letellier began it, and Lieutenant-Governor Angers followed him up. Then in 1896 Lord Aberdeen gave another exhibition of the same grasping of power. Our own chief executive has rather capped the climax. The people of Canada must by this time be convinced that precedents are being made a little too rapidly. If we are not careful the first thing we know there will be a dead-lock between the representative of the Crown and the representatives of the people. The former will, of course, give way, but all persons, who cherish our system of government, must desire to see a collision avoided, for if there ever appears to be a necessity for clipping the prerogative the likelihood is that, like the darkey's dog's tail, it will be clipped off just behind the ears, that is, governor-generals and lieutenant-governors will have no prerogative rights left, but everything will be regulated by statute, and this would be a change for the worse. The evils of the American system of government arise chiefly from the fact that the powers of the several branches of the government are regulated either by a written constitution or by statute. We do not want this sort of thing in Canada. We all desire to keep the British constitution unimpaired, and those representatives of the Crown who do violence to established constitutional usage, are enemies to the constitution, even although nothing may be further from their intentions. When two courses are open to the representative of the Crown, the one in accordance with the broad spirit of popular government and the other against it, his safest course is to choose the former.

LORD HERSCHEL'S VISIT.

Lord Herschel's visit to Victoria seems not to have been taken advantage of as it ought to have been in order to bring under his notice those phases of the subjects to come before the Quebec conference of special interest to this city and province. This was not the fault of our distinguished visitor, who expressly stated to the public through the Colonist that he came here expressly for the purpose of getting information. On the morning after his arrival he said to a representative of the Colonist that when he first reached Quebec and learned that the date for the opening of the conference had been postponed, he was disappointed, but when he learned that it would afford him an opportunity to visit the Coast and meet those persons who were closely identified with the subjects to be dealt with by the committee, he was glad of the postponement. He expressed interest in the Alaskan boundary question and said that he hoped any information in the possession of the people of British Columbia, calculated to cast any light upon this subject, would be forwarded to the government at Ottawa for the use of the Canadian commissioners. Like all intelligent men whose duty it is to investigate a subject, he appeared very desirous of receiving suggestions of any nature. It may be that there were not many points upon which any new information could be given him, although doubtless he would be the last man to say so, yet it would have been well, at least, for representative bodies to have taken some means of impressing him with the keenness of the interest felt here in the special matters coming closely home to the people of

British Columbia. This opportunity was allowed to pass unimproved and we think the omission is greatly to be regretted.

THE KLONDIKE SCANDALS.

Mr. Ogilvie will reach Dawson City none too soon. The conditions existing there are a scandal and a disgrace. Our private advices warrant the strongest expressions of opinion. Commenting upon the reports that have come out from Dawson, the Toronto Globe said that they emanated from Seattle and might be supposed to be largely made up of exaggerations. We give the substance, not the language, of the Globe's remarks. The Colonist is very sorry not to be able to assent to what its Toronto contemporary says. Nothing that has appeared in the Seattle papers, or any others for that matter, can be called an exaggeration upon the private advices that have come to hand. To-day we print a letter from Mr. A. S. White, special representative of Reuter's News Agency. He is an unbiased observer, instructed to report what he observes without sensationalism. He tells sufficient to call for immediate investigation. Mr. White's letters are published not only in the Colonist, but in the leading financial papers of London. This of itself should stir the federal government up to immediate action.

VANCOUVER.

Something very like the beginning of a boom is in progress in Vancouver just now. We do not mean a boom of inflation, but of actual business. The amount of building in progress is very great and it consists of business and residence premises. The amount now in course of expenditure in this way is estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, and it is giving employment to a great many workmen. No one seems to know just what gave things a start. The Klondike trade is advanced by some as the explanation, but it appears inadequate. The importance of the city as a railway and ocean terminal point is suggested by others, but these features were present at any time during the past five years as much as they are now. Vancouver has for some reason or other come within the expanding wave of prosperity, and men who have money are expending it freely in getting ready for an advancement in the business importance of the city. The confidence of the people in the future almost reaches enthusiasm, and the verdict of the travelling public is that it is a go-ahead place. The object of making prominent mention to this matter in a Victoria paper is to drive home, if possible, upon the convictions of Victoria people that they must be up and doing, if they are to hold their own in the race with their younger neighbor.

THE BULKLEY VALLEY.

The short interview with Mr. Henry Bahrs printed in yesterday's Colonist in regard to the Bulkley valley is full of deep interest to this city and the whole province, because it is new and wholly unbiased testimony to the existence of a fine tract of land, in a portion of the province now without a permanent population. There appears to be room in the district referred to for several thousand families, by which we are to understand several thousand farmers. There are also metalliferous deposits in the vicinity, and a very large area of grazing land. In other words, in this unoccupied portion of the province there are natural resources sufficient to the support of a large town, surrounded with a farming and mining community.

To those persons, who, arguing from the temperature of more southerly portions of the province, conclude that in the latitude of the Bulkley valley conditions must be unfavorable to agriculture, it may be pointed out that three factors govern the temperature of a locality, its latitude, its altitude and its situation as respects atmospheric currents. The two last named factors are favorable to the Bulkley valley, which is considerably lower than the district further south, and is open to the favorable influences of the warm air currents from the Pacific, which find their way up the valley at Kitimat and the Skeena and Naas rivers. These two considerations far counterbalance the effect of a slightly more northerly latitude. The winters may be cold at times, but they are not otherwise severe and probably with cultivation all danger of summer frosts would disappear, if they are now any obstacle to farming, which we do not believe will be found probable.

It goes without saying that this valley will not be settled until something is done in the way of providing it with a railway. This may not be as far distant as appears on the surface. It seems to be understood that the Dominion government proposes very early in the next session to bring down a Yukon railway scheme and we shall be more than surprised if it does not embrace a line from Edmonton towards the coast, with one branch extending through northern British Columbia to the Yukon and another through central British Columbia to the sea. Such a line would open the Bulkley valley to settlement, and its proximity to the mines would undoubtedly lead to its immediate occupation.

It is immensely to the interest of Victoria that this portion of the province should be developed by a railway coming to the coast at one of the more northerly inlets. This city ought to be the actual, as now it is the theoretical, terminus of a great railway system. Until this is brought about the progress of Victoria in a commercial way will be slow and unsatisfactory. The arena to which this city must look for business prosperity embraces the Island and the northern and northern portions of the province, and it will be useless to ex-

pect anything from the development of the mainland portions of the above if the main artery of trade is the C. P. R. That great corporation has practically the control of the southern portion of the province. Every one has realized for some time past that this was inevitable. When the Crow's Nest Pass subsidy was awarded to the C. P. R. the chance of there ever being a new Canadian line from the coast and between the company's main line and the international boundary was for all practical purposes extinguished. Anything that has occurred since to strengthen the hold of the C. P. R. was the logical result of that step. We are not complaining of the existing condition of things, but are simply pointing it out, with a view of emphasizing how great an error it would be to develop the central and northern part of the province from the C. P. R. as a base.

A beginning has been made at cleaning up the sides of the streets. Let us hope the work will go on until Victoria looks tidy. The Colonist was told yesterday of the representative of an Eastern financial house, who visited this city to report on the advisability of certain investments made an adverse representation chiefly because he was so unfavorably impressed by the condition of our streets and sidewalks.

The attention of the police is directed to the fact that a certain element of the population is making itself unpleasantly conspicuous. If the citizens realized the name this city is getting among travelers, they would insist upon the police doing their duty in this matter.

In Mr. Beaven's interview he speaks of one of the members-elect being ineligible for a seat. It is understood that the reference is to Mr. Prentice, who it is said, was not upon the voters' list at the time of the election.

THE SUICIDE OF LABURN.

Took His Life Because His Partner Sold Their Outfit and Kept the Money.

Mr. F. R. S. Barbe, one of the party, who a week ago yesterday found, the body of Fritz Labuhn, the watchman for the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport company, hanging to a tent pole in the company's camp, three miles below Glenora on the Skeena, came down from Wrangell yesterday on the steamer City of Topeka. When the body was first found Mr. Barbe says the appearance indicated that Labuhn had been murdered. He was blindfolded with a red handkerchief, his legs were securely tied and the noose had been very carefully adjusted. On looking into the matter, however, it became evident that Labuhn had arranged all this himself, after he had mounted the bale of hay, upon which he stood to place the rope over the tent pole, and which he kicked from under him when all was ready.

The suicide was a most deliberate one and if Labuhn told all in the letter which he left for Mr. Woods, the company's agent at Glenora, there was no cause for it. The only reason he gave was that his partner had taken their outfit, sold it and pocketed the proceeds. He, however, had a fairly good position with the company and only a few days previously had received his wages, which he asked Mr. Wood to forward to Mrs. Labuhn, his wife, at Arlington, Reno county, Kansas. He apologized for the trouble he had caused Mr. Wood, and said he need not bother about his burial but could leave his body anywhere on the banks of the river.

The unfortunate man had been left in charge of a camp of the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport company, and Mr. Barbe and the men who found him had gone down the river to remove the camp. Their attention was fixed upon Labuhn's dog, which he usually resented any intrusion on the camp, but which on this occasion seemed pleased to welcome strangers. She had left a litter of pups in a tent set apart for her and remained under the body of her dead master until it was removed.

Mr. Barbe says the Glenora-Teslin trail is now in pretty good condition and pack trains are making regular trips. The Canadian Development company's steamer Argonaut had made one trip to Port Selkirk with some of the Canadian troops and had returned to Teslin for another lot. The trip was made without the slightest difficulty, there being lots of water in the river and navigation is comparatively easy.

GOLD CONTINUES TO COME IN.

The Condition of Affairs at Dawson as Described by Reuter's Special Commissioner.

Writing under the Dawson date of July 20, Mr. White, the special commissioner of the Reuter's Telegram company to the Klondike says:

"Lack of rain is again hindering the washing but gold is arriving in considerable quantities. Personal inspection convinces everyone of the richness of the diggings, but unfortunately many new comers, expecting to find secured gold without effort and discontented with the regulations are leaving without adequate cause, carrying outside unjustifiably adverse reports regarding the richness of the country. These constant departures are greatly reducing the city crowd."

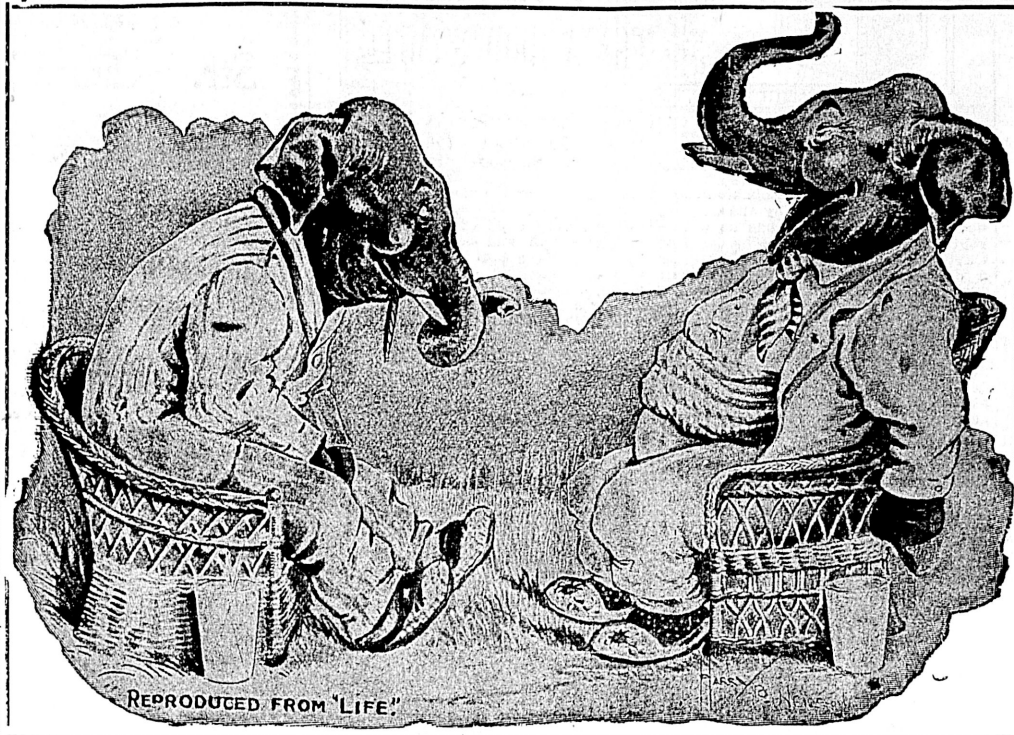
"Mass meetings continue and a largely endorsed petition is under preparation for presentation to Ottawa praying for radical amendments. Meanwhile active work is neglected and the selling values of mining properties have enormously declined. Many representatives of foreign capital are returning without doing business, pending changes. The first St. Michael steamer arrived to-day and the arrival of a large number of others will doubtless intensify the present complications."

"Some discoveries in various parts are reported, but it is impossible to prove values till winter enables thorough prospecting. The older crooks are fulfilling expectations with the single exception of lower Bonanza."

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it. People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Straw Hats half price, for two weeks only. B. Williams & Co.

SOME GOOD THINGS



The Canada Paint Co., Ltd, Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated "AMBERITE" Varnishes, Largest Paint, Color and Varnish Works in Canada.

Genuine Elephant White Lead

is a good thing because of its
1. Great Body.
2. Durability.
3. Density and covering power.

"ELEPHANT" BRAND READY MIXED PAINT

is another good thing for the inside and outside of cottages, it LEADS ALL OTHERS for beauty of tint, richness of lustre, durability. Made in 60 magnificent shades. Our

LIQUID IRONITE

For floors and oilcloths cannot be surpassed. Put up in seven beautiful shades.

Factories: Montreal Toronto Victoria

THINGS GUBERNATORIAL.

To the Editor: The strange political events which are exercising the minds of patriotic British Columbians at the present crisis—together with the various reports which are in circulation—are so bewildering that I am led to ask, can these things be true? Are they in reality happening in any part of the British Empire, which prides itself upon its constitutional liberties?

Judging from the newspapers and uncontradicted reports the position would briefly appear to be as follows:

A general election is being held in the province of British Columbia in order to obtain a verdict from the people upon the manner in which the government has administered the affairs of state.

The elections are not yet over, but there are already certain indications which point to a tie vote as between the government and opposition supporters—the jury is divided in its verdict.

The constitutional course would be for the leader of the government to wait until the elections were over, when in conjunction with his colleagues he would study the situation and make his report to the Lieutenant-Governor and would consult with him whether or not it would be advisable to summon the representatives of the people in session at once or to wait for the usual period in order to test whether the government has a working majority.

The Lieutenant-Governor would under constitutional precedent quietly await the report of his constituted advisers.

But what has happened? Actually before all the elections are over the Lieutenant-Governor has practically blocked the business of the country by declining to sign important orders-in-council relating to supplies already voted by representatives of the people, and with indecent haste and without consultation he has dismissed his constituted advisers.

And further than this His Honor has not even called upon a representative of the people to form a new government, but has selected a gentleman who at the last general election was rejected at the bottom of the poll for Victoria city, and who at the previous general election actually lost his deposit money, and His Honor imposed this entirely on his own initiative and without consultation with the representatives of either party. We know that His Honor has almost unlimited power to do such things if he elects to assume the grave responsibility, but it is one of the great merits of the British constitution that the "power behind the throne" should be recognized, but not felt.

We glory in living under a benign despotism, and were to that monarch or viceroy who abuses this delicate submission.

There are farther reports in connection with these strange proceedings, which I cannot credit. It is said, that about three weeks ago and while the elections were in progress the Lieutenant-Governor wrote to Premier Turner to the effect that he could not certify orders-in-council connected with the ordinary business of the country because he must consider that the government had lost the confidence of the people until it was shown that it had a working majority. That the following day the Governor's private secretary called upon Premier Turner and pointed out that if he would confer the portfolio of minister of mines upon the governor's son, Mr. W. McInnes, M.P., that gentleman was ready to resign his seat in the Dominion House and run for the province, and that on these conditions he could induce two of the opposition members to come over to the government side, thus giving a working majority and then all friction about signing orders-in-council would be removed and the business of the country would proceed smoothly.

It is said that Premier Turner declined and that shortly afterwards the ministers were dismissed, that Mr. McInnes, M.P., then tried the opposition, but they declined his offer and that he found a favorite coadjutor in the Hon. Mr. Beaven. This is the report which is in circulation, and if the whole or any part of it is not true, then, for the credit of the province, either Mr. Turner or the Lieutenant-Governor should contradict it without delay.

ANTI-DESPOTISM.

100 Pairs Men's Tweed Pants \$1.20, for two weeks only. B. Williams & Co.

HARD WORK FOR THREE MEN.

A boat is making its way steadily against a strong current. Four men are rowing. One of them suddenly gives out, or "goes stale," as the trainers say. His fingers relax their grip on the oar, and he sags back, limp as a rag half filled with meal. The boat continues with undiminished speed, but each of the remaining oarsmen must work a little harder. The reason is too plain to need pointing out. This childish simple illustration will help you, perhaps, to understand some things about your own body which may have puzzled you.

Thomas Webb, of Weston road, Crewe, says that from early boyhood he had suffered from indigestion and constipation. He is naturally indignant when he hears these troubles spoken of as if they were trifles. Constipation almost always accompanies indigestion, and the majority of civilized persons suffer from it more or less. Neglected it becomes a frightful evil. Dr. Lionel S. Beale, a distinguished authority, says: "There is even a possibility that a condition of disease bordering upon insanity may be brought about by long continued improper action of the bowels."

But to get back to Mr. Webb. After eating he had a sense of weight and fullness, and a tightness across the chest with difficulty in breathing. A vile taste in the mouth destroyed the flavor of his food. At times an offensive gas arose from his stomach. He was dizzy, and soon became weak, for he ate little, and only a small portion of that was digested.

His letter concludes thus: "My hands and feet were cold, and clammy sweats broke over me from head to foot. I had a gnawing, horrible pain at the pit of the stomach, and at night could get no sleep. Getting worse and worse I was recommended by a friend, Mrs. Harvey, to try a medicine that had cured her of indigestion, called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After taking this medicine for two days I felt much relief, and was soon able to get back to my work. I continued the medicine, and in a fortnight's time was in better health than I had been for years. Since then I have kept in first-rate health. Had I known of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup years ago I would have been spared suffering. You can make any use you like of this statement. (Signed) Thomas Webb, Weston road, Crewe, April 28th, 1894."

Every organ in the body has its work to do, like each man in the boat we spoke of just now. If one organ breaks down more work is thrown on the rest.

That's plain, isn't it? Well, in constipation the bowels are clogged with a rotting mass of waste matter which ought to be expelled, but is not. It follows of course that the poisonous gases and fluids which are generated by it get into the blood and are carried all over the body. The lungs, the skin, and the kidneys are hard pressed to drive out all they can of this poison.

But they can't do it without some outside help, having their own proper work to do besides. This state of things is so bad that, if something isn't done soon to relieve it, we shall have all sorts of painful and alarming things happen, every one of them acting and feeling like a disease in and of itself. But this is not the fact. All these apparently local ailments are merely results of the indigestion, the arrest of action in the stomach and bowels. Cure that and they vanish as a headache does after a good night's sleep.

It was on this principle that Mother Seigel's Syrup cured Mr. Webb and multitudes of others who have suffered in the same way.

What is hard for three men may be easy for four. So when the digestion, set right by the (that is the body's) sweep, along without fatiguing a single oarsman in it.

And it is better to cure the oarsman than to leave the boat to be beaten by a better crew.

Almost every man in America has some digestive trouble. When you meet men the greeting usually is, "Well, how are you?" That develops health talk. The man who has no bowel or stomach trouble is almost a curiosity. The trouble is men take no care of themselves. They eat as though they had copper stomachs and bowels of brass. By and by, overworked nature rebels. Then comes headache, nervousness, bad blood, liver and kidney troubles. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets furnish help for constipation and torpid liver, sick and bilious headaches, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Accept no substitute.

Canadian Yukon Gold Fields

The BANK of BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862

Arrangements have now been completed through the Canadian Bank of Commerce enabling this Bank to issue Letters of Credit, Drafts, Etc.,

Direct on DAWSON CITY,

(KLONDIKE.)

The Centre of the Yukon Gold Bearing District.

500 Celebrated

PETERBOROUGH CANOES

Just Arrived.

Weight 90 lbs. CARRY ONE TON.

OGILVIE'S MODELS. Reasonable Prices.

POINTS OF MERIT:

Lightness. Large carrying capacity. Durability and strength.

Cumbersome green lumber boats are expensive, heavy, and can only be used going down stream, being worthless for prospecting purposes up shallow creeks, owing to swift currents. Avoid blockade at Lakes Linderman and Bennett. Scarcity of boat lumber will make it impossible to supply one fourth the demand. Correspondence solicited.

THE NORTH-WEST TRADING CO., OF CANADA.

FRANK WEIR & CO., Gen. Agents, Vancouver, B.C.

Ogilvie's waterproof canvas canoe covers.

P. O. Box 419

THOMAS EARLE

Wholesale Grocer and Importer....

82, 84 and 97 Wharf St. Victoria B.C.

KLONDYKE AND MINERS' OUTFITS

Goods Suitably Packed for Transportation by Sleighs or Otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers Prepared Free of Charge.

Seagram's Whisky "Thistle Blend"

SOLE AGENTS.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

BOYS' SUITS AT HALF PRICE

Two Weeks Only.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS
97 to 99 Johnson St., Victoria

NOTICE.

Klondikers and others travelling in the north will find the Colonist on sale at the following places:—
Fort Wrangel.....Wrangel Drug Co.
".....F. M. Zimmermann
Skagway.....J. H. Hyde
Dyea.....Eugene Stahl

SNAP...

Two lots 60x120 each on sewer line, good neighborhood, \$800 Cash.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Fruit jars at Cheapside.
Drink Blue Ribbon Coffee.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Carpenter Tools at Cheapside.
McClary's ranges, Clarke & Pearson's.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creighton. Strictly first-class. Rates, \$2 upwards.

Removed—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.R. office.

The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand.

Wrought iron kerbs and brass kerbs for the hearths; fenders, and a nice stock of andirons at Weiler Bros.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.—Spend the honeymoon at Prospect Lake, half-way house, Saanich road.

Hotels and restaurants are supplied with table linens and similar goods at special rates by Weiler Bros.

CYCLISTS' camping ground, 6 miles from town. Tourists' Retreat, Saanich road.

Liberty cottons, art satens and our curtain nettings make up very effective bedstead draperies. Weiler Bros.

STOP! PAUSE! READ!—Stevens' Hotel, Saanich road, under new proprietorship.

Canvas curtaining, figured muslins, etc., are inexpensive, but excellent summer hangings; new stock at Weiler Bros.

A new book of views of the city and surroundings, the daintiest and best issued yet. At the Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Dandierie, the only Hair Producer, has arrived at C. Kosche's, 42 Government street.

A handsome turquoise necklace was found on Government street yesterday by Mr. J. G. Tiarks.

The pupils, friends and teachers of St. Saviour's Sunday school held their annual picnic at Sidney on Wednesday. The trains carried out about 300, most of them children, who spent a happy time on the beach.

Grand Labor Day Celebration to Nanaimo—Monday, September 5th.

Arrangements are progressing satisfactorily for the reception to be tendered the delegates to the Y. M. I. convention, which is to be held here commencing on August 22.

Fun, sport and music at Oak Bay park to-morrow afternoon.

It is expected that British Columbia will be represented by at least two chiefs at the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs to be held at Seattle on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instants.

Go to Oak Bay park to-morrow afternoon. Admission with seat 25c.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamisso bags, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St.

OKELL & MORRIS'

PRESERVES and MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

Want a Hat Cheap?

Slaughtering Drab Pearl and Light Brown in
..... Soft and Stiff Hats.

SAM REID, 122 Government Street

ICE CREAM SODA
HALL & CO.,
Dispensing Chemists :: Clarence Block
Cor. Yates and Douglas.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

Steamer City of Topeka Reports
but \$19,000 in Dust and Nuggets.

Despondency Causes Self Destruction—New Plans for the Amur.

The steamship City of Topeka which arrived from the North at an early hour yesterday morning, brought no details of the burning of Skagway, reported by the Farallon the previous day, for the reason that the larger and faster steamer had been an earlier departure from Skagway than the little gold-carrier. The Topeka had continued her trip to Juneau and Sitka, and in order to make these connections, had pulled out from Skagway a full day in advance of the Farallon, and therefore received her first news of the big blaze on arrival at the outer docks here. Her voyage was comparatively uneventful, and somewhat delayed through a day of dense fog and smoke. On the homeward run the cabin accommodation of the ship was taxed to the utmost, the majority of the passengers being employees on the C. P. R. river steamers which have now been laid up at Wrangel until trade improves, or a greater depth of water is obtainable. The service on the river is now maintained exclusively by the Casca, Monte Cristo and Sitka, which it is said are abundantly capable of handling all the trade offered. A majority of the on-board miners by the Skikine route have now reached Teslin lake, whence the steamer Anglian will transport them down the river, together with the military contingent. The completion of work on the trail between Teslin and Glenora is not far distant, two hundred men, being employed, and their work being done in an eminently satisfactory manner. In the opinion of many the completion of this splendid trail will make the Skikine route unquestionably the easiest avenue of ingress to the Klondike country. The only incident of dramatic character reported by the Topeka's passengers is the suicide by hanging of Fritz Labuhn, a watchman employed by the Klondike M. T. Corporation, in his tent below Glenora. The body of the unfortunate man was discovered by young Mr. Hickey, a friend, hanging to the tent pole, the suicide having stood upon a bale of hay to adjust the fatal noose, and kicked the hay to one side. A letter addressed to his wife, explains that having been swindled by his partner, Labuhn no longer saw any brightness in life. The small amount of money on his person he directed should be sent to Mrs. Labuhn, which of course was done. The Topeka, unlike other northern arrivals of recent weeks, is credited with but about \$19,000 in gold the property of Jack Zimmons, of Juneau, and six other returning Klondikers.

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for the month of the Yukon early next week, this time in tow of the Alpha, which is waiting at Wrangel for her. Captain Holmes says that the only thing needed to make the Skikine the best route to the Yukon is a good wagon road from Glenora to Teslin Lake.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

The fine, calm weather of the past few weeks has greatly facilitated the work of the steamer Mischief in the construction of the Brothie Ledge beacon and light, this undertaking being now advanced to two thirds completion, and Captain Gardiner, the agent of marine engineering, expects that the beacon will see the new aid to navigation ready for use. The rock, gravel and other filling material is being brought by the Mischief from South Saanich, and the work is being very carefully done under the direction of Captain Buckholz, and the supervision of Captain Gardiner.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The steamer City of Seattle, which has been laid up for a couple of weeks undergoing repairs in her engine room and receiving a general overhauling, will re-enter the northern trade today, starting from the outer wharf at 9 a.m. on the regular Alaska excursion run. She will take a number of passengers and considerable freight from Victoria.

SHE'S ALL RIGHT.

Steamer Signal, for whose safety grave fears had been expressed, has arrived comparatively uninjured, at San Francisco. Her delay was occasioned by a mishap to the crank pin on the 2nd instant, off the Cape. Thence she continued her voyage under sail until picked up and towed to her port by the tug Seaking.

A QUEEN OF TOWBOATS.

The Puget Sound Towing Co., of which Captain J. B. Libby is manager, have given a contract for a new tug of 1500 x 27 x 14 ft. 6 in., 600 tons gross and 280 net. She is to be the best towboat on the coast.

VICTORIA-PORT ANGELES ROUTE.

Owing to the satisfactory growth of the Port Angeles-Victoria trade, the little steamer Evangel has been replaced by the larger and better appointed Garland, which continues to make twice-a-week trips. Yesterday was her mid-week day of call.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Dirigo sailed from the North yesterday from Seattle direct.

The ball, staff and upper stonework of the Beacon rock, Nanaimo harbor, have been painted solid white to facilitate the work of navigators. It has heretofore been black and white.

Bark Glenalvon, having completed her discharging of coals at Esquimalt, proceeds thence to Tacoma to-day, for wheat cargo.

Steamer Danube is now hourly due from St. Michael.

The C.P.N. steamer Maude yesterday took a cargo of hay to Telegraph Bay. From there she goes to Vancouver and thence to Nanaimo for steam coal.

ENTERED.

Steamer Chartier, from Vancouver.
Steamer Oscar, from Nanaimo.
Steamer Mischief, from South Saanich.
Steamer Garland, from Port Angeles.
City of Kingston, from Port Townsend.
Steamer City of Topeka, from Wrangel.
Steamer George W. Elder, from Port Townsend.

CLEARED.

Steamer Chartier, from Vancouver.
Steamer Garland, from Port Angeles.
Steamer City of Topeka, from Port Townsend.
Steamer City of Kingston, from Port Townsend.
Steamer Amur, from Skagway.
Steamer George W. Elder, from May Island.
Steamer Maude, from Telegraph Bay.

GO HENCE.

Cackling Biddies Should Be Off the Streets or Marched to the Pound.

The council having decided that householders must keep the streets in front of their premises neat and clean, and remove any trees which may be hanging over the sidewalk, the police will in a few days commence to enforce the by-law, giving offenders an opportunity to comply with the requirements before being summoned to appear before the police magistrate.

In connection with keeping the streets clean many people wonder why some of the aldermen do not take it into their heads to get the city pound by-law amended so as to keep chickens off the streets. Certainly the condition of some of the sidewalks is anything but sightly owing to the large number of poultry that run at large.

A nice fresh egg for breakfast is something that appeals to the palate of the city man and for that reason many people who have a small lot of ground around their dwellings luxuriate in the possession of a chicken house. That is all very nice and proper provided the poultry stay at home, but why should the public be obliged to have the streets turned into a chicken run. Section 8 of the pound by-law reads:

No horse, ass, mule, ox, bull, cow, cattle, swine, hog, sheep, goat, goose, duck or dog (except dogs registered as hereinafter mentioned) be permitted to run at large or trespass in the city at any time, or to graze, browse, or feed upon any of the streets, squares, lanes, parks, alleys, or public places of the city, or upon any unfenced lots or unfenced land within the city limits," etc.

Now why should a Shanghai rooster or the homely Canadian Biddy be allowed to "graze or browse" on the city streets, any more than a duck or a goose? "Why indeed," asks one gentleman, "should my neighbor be allowed to keep chickens and actually cut a hole through the fence to allow them access to the streets?"

Some years ago Westminster included chickens under the pound by-law and no doubt that is the law there yet, so why should Victoria be behind the city of the Fraser in this very commendable move? By all means it is urged by numbers of people spoken to, let the poultry be placed in the same category as asses, geese and other animals, and let them be stopped from "browsing" on the streets. Let the by-law be amended it is urged, and no doubt now that that matter is mentioned some one of the council will take up their plea to term in moving their resolutions "a move in the right direction."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

If you seek Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 27c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WANTED

Two Boys
at the
Colonist
Pressroom.

Bicycle

Suits

Reduced---

Just fifteen Bicycle Suits for men. The last of this season's lots; are reduced for quick selling to-day.

\$7.50 Suits are Marked \$5.00
6.00 " " 4.00

The Suit includes Jacket, Pants and Cap, and there isn't a wheelman in Victoria but will appreciate the opportunity to buy suits at these prices with full three months of riding season ahead.

GAMERON...

The acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier and Klondike Outfitter in Victoria, 55 Johnson street.

The Other Fellow!

Time enough to write with the pen! But how about "the other fellow?" that busy man, whom you want to influence your letter. Has he time to read it? Don't you know that your pen-written letter is apt to go to the bottom of the pile, while a letter in the plain print of the Remington Typewriter gets immediate attention.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

Dealers in the—

Remington
Standard
Typewriters

For CORRECT GLASSES
COME TO
US
FOR ST.

ST. ALICE WATER

FROM
Harrison Hot Springs

PER
THORPE & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents,
VICTORIA, NANAIMO, VANCOUVER.
Box 175 - Tel. 435.

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the

Bank Exchange,
The coolest, cleanest, and cheapest
Restaurant in the city. Never close

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been instructed by the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Alberta Gold Mining Company to offer for sale by sealed tender the whole (about 25,000 shares) or any part (not less than 500 shares) of the remaining Treasury Stock of the above Company. The money realized from the sale of this stock will be used solely in supplying the stamp mill with ore, which, under an agreement with the Victoria Metallurgical Company is converted into gold on the ground, but the gross value of which comes into the treasury of the company, and after paying the cost of mining the ore will be available for paying dividends. Written sealed tenders endorsed "tenders for stock Consolidated-Alberta" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Friday next, the 12th August, 1898. The shares will be allotted and certificates ready for delivery on the afternoon of the same day at the office of the undersigned.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO.
Mining Brokers,
44 Fort street,
Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners, held in the city of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me of the Germania Saloon, Johnson street, to Edgar George Walker.
(Signed) H. J. O'LEARY.

THE WESTSIDE

Keeping at it.

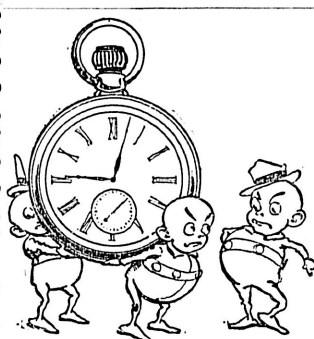
AUGUST GETTING WELL along, but no end to our Summer offerings.

Something new and interesting almost every day to keen buyers.

We Keep at it
By offering Specials in each branch.
Your Best Chance Is Now.

Blouses.
Our Stock now rapidly diminishing. Two Reasons—New Patterns, Lowest Prices.
Cotton Hosiery.
Prices and Qualities are fast bringing this department to a happy season-end.
Please watch for New Goods Announcements.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.



Keep Correct Time?

You can do so if you purchase one of our Watches, as every one is guaranteed.

Our stock is well assorted from the cheap nickel to the fine movement in heavy gold cases.
We have just opened an elegant line of Ladies' Watches in beautifully engraved cases, which are very low in price.

C. E. REDFERN,
43 Government St.

GEO. POWELL & CO.

Cheapside, 127 Gov. St.

Granite Fruit Kettles
Crown Fruit Jars
Rubber Rings All Sizes

LETTER FROM DAWSON

Reuter's Agent Tells How the Government Officials Abuse Their Power.

Mining Regulations Run in the Interests of Those "On the Inside."

Dawson City, July 12, 1898.—Most people living in what, to us here, appears to be the dim and distant confines of civilization probably picture the Klondike to themselves as the scene of a wild, hilarious boom. In a measure their imaginations do not deceive them: the wilderness is here in every sense of the word; of hilarity also there is plenty within the gates of the city of Dawson; but if the industrial or financial conditions commonly signified by the term "boom" there are certainly little or no traces. Indeed, the old residents maintain that the Klondike never has enjoyed a boom; and they boldly express the thought, which is probably the robust infant of a sturdy parent wish, that the hour of the boom has not yet arrived, though it may be expected now at any moment. And yet many of the old residents usually expressing booms of the glories and, and here, and in strongly pronounced forms too. We have the crowds of excited new comers, full of big expectations; we have all the "wild and woolly" conditions of the remote frontier town; and we have the usual unreasonable inflation of prices to a degree probably never before paralleled; but, unfortunately, in every line but the one that would be first and most affected by a genuine boom—mining property. Everything but gold is dearer here than in any other place in the world, and yet the one and only staple of the country—mining property—is as cheap as dirt—far cheaper than much of the dirt that lies possibly within a few feet below the surface of very much of the same property. Indeed, all the elements of a genuine boom are here; the gathering of the interest of capitalists; the attention of the world; and, above all, the richest alluvial deposits of gold known to exist, and, nevertheless, instead of a boom we are at present experiencing exactly the reverse. What is the reason of this apparent anomaly? Here, rightly or wrongly, there is only one answer given to the inquiry, which is the first on the lips of every new comer—all but the old timers, with one accord, say that the present depression is the natural consequence of the existing mining regulations and the manner in which they are administered. In this connection every miner has one big grievance—the royalty of ten per cent, which is levied upon the gross output of the mines. He has, besides, several minor grievances, but the chief certainly the royalty, that is the subject of his discontent. He says that it is impossible, unless his property is exceptionally rich, to pay this tax and make a profit over working expenses as well as interest on capital. Indeed, he is so unwilling, or unable, to pay this tax that in many cases he decides to stop work on his property, and in some goes so far as not even to wash up the dumps of rich dirt that he took out of the ground last winter. Along Bonanza and El Dorado, the large dumps which the owners declare they will not wash up at all until the royalty is removed; while summer digging—which is fast becoming the most popular way of working the mines here—is being almost entirely suspended. Many of the largest miners assert that they will do little or nothing on their properties next winter, and they are certainly acting as if they mean it. While a great many of these who have already washed their dumps are doing their best to smuggle out of the country as much of their dust as possible. They feel quite justified in deceiving the government officials; they give false returns of their output and take the first opportunity of getting away from the country with as much dust that has paid no royalty as possible. Every steamer leaving for the coast is crowded with these discontented miners, mostly all of whom are smuggling out some dust, and some of whom are said to have secretly taken away in this manner amounts running into the six figures.

The conditions naturally have a retarding effect upon the development of the country. The actual work being done on mines and developed claims is nothing compared to what it would be if the royalty had never been imposed. Mines that would be producing largely are doing nothing, and claims that would be rapidly approaching the producing stage are merely "represented"—that is to say, enough work is done on them to hold them, under the conditions of the government lease, this work consisting generally in the building of a cabin, a little prospecting, and three months' residence upon the claim. The consequence here is, that a comparatively small number of men are able to grow rapidly by additions from the outside; a general feeling of discouragement and depression that has had the effect of depreciating the selling values of property to figures that would have been considered impossible before the imposition of the royalty of ten per cent, and such a large reduction in the output of gold that the outside world will probably be induced to believe that the Klondike is, after all, not such a rich country as it has been represented to be; while, abroad, the good name of the Klondike is being unjustly defamed. Along Bonanza and El Dorado there are many large dumps of exceedingly rich dirt which will not be washed at all until the royalty is removed, or, greatly reduced, so the owners declare. Experience has proved that the most profitable way of working the creek claims, where the bedrock is not too deep, is to strip the surface in summer, by means of water, instead of the old and expensive method of burning in winter; and if it were not for the royalty a great many claims that are now lying untouched would be producing gold in this manner. Nearly every miner who has washed is doing his best to conceal as much of his output as possible, in order to escape paying the royalty on it, and millions of dollars worth of dust will leave the country without any record of it having been obtained. Thus the immediate effect of the royalty will be to reduce the officially recorded output of gold for the season so largely that the outside world will be entirely misled as to the actual capabilities of this wonderfully rich district. With more facilities, last winter, in the shape of supplies, in which there was some famine here, and without the discouragement of the royalty, there is no doubt that the output for the season would have been possibly double as much as the records will show under existing circumstances. Many more who would have stayed to

develop claims on the newer creeks last winter, had to leave the country because they had not sufficient food to carry them over till the spring, and there was none to be had for love or money in Dawson. Many of the miners on Bonanza and El Dorado had only one man at work where they would have had half a dozen if supplies had been plentiful; and now that food and labor are both plentiful and comparatively cheap the miners are unwilling to take out the gold when a tithe of all they take out has to go to the government. In spite of all these difficulties and discouragements the actual output is conservatively estimated to be fully eight million dollars, with a possibility of another million or two, or even more, if the summer diggings on the hills and benches continue to turn out as well as they have done of late, and if the majority of the dumps thrown up last winter are washed out this summer. Ten, or even eight millions, under such unfavorable circumstances, is, it will be admitted, a wonderful output for a district that has practically only two producing creeks in it, the combined length of which would be about thirty miles, of which only a portion contains pay dirt. For, although there are several other creeks being developed, and already producing gold to some extent, by far the larger proportion of the total output up to the present has come from Bonanza and El Dorado, and if two creeks can do so well under every possible disadvantage, what might be expected of the district if such creeks as Dominion, Hunker, Sulphur, Quartz, Bear, Eureka and many others, some of which have already been demonstrated to be quite as rich as Bonanza and El Dorado, and all of which have been proved to contain payable quantities, were allowed to develop the same stage of development as the two other creeks, as certainly they would have done under more favorable conditions. It is surely not going too far to say that, without the royalty, and with plenty of supplies at reasonable prices, the Klondike would have produced more than twenty millions of dollars worth of gold this year, and that now the supplies and the men are here in ample sufficiency, if the royalty were taken off or greatly reduced, next year's output would certainly reach the larger amount.

In favor of the maintenance of the royalty the representatives of the government here argue that it is absolutely necessary to obtain the revenue required for the administration of the district from the district itself. The taxpayers of the United States, they assert, would be unwilling to pay any part of the cost of governing a district which enriches a few individuals—mostly foreigners—without any advantage to Canada. Those who are allowed to come into the country and help themselves to the country's hidden treasure are the men, they argue, who should pay the benefits of law and order. They point to the police, who certainly give the public here better order and peace than is usual in mining camps on this continent. They mention the mining recorder's office, the postal facilities, the trails, and, with reason, assert that these are very costly things to conduct in this remote region, and that the miner, for whose benefits the expenditure is made, must furnish the funds. These principles may be right or wrong from a political standpoint, but from an economic point of view, they seem hardly tenable. Let us assume that it is only just that the Yukon should be made to pay all the expenses of its own administration. Let us even go further and maintain that Eastern Canada is entitled to make a profit out of the business—to obtain a surplus, if possible, over and above the cost of administration—and still it appears to the intelligent observer that the royalty, as presently imposed, is the most unbusinesslike way of securing this desired revenue. Aside from all questions of fairness and justice, events have already proven that the imposition of this royalty amounts simply to a policy of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The royalty is checking production, discouraging development, driving away men in large numbers, and what is perhaps the most serious of all, it is driving away the men who are doing the best to smuggle out of the country as much of their dust as possible. They feel quite justified in deceiving the government officials; they give false returns of their output and take the first opportunity of getting away from the country with as much dust that has paid no royalty as possible. Every steamer leaving for the coast is crowded with these discontented miners, mostly all of whom are smuggling out some dust, and some of whom are said to have secretly taken away in this manner amounts running into the six figures.

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HAD READ ABOUT IT.

"I had a distressing pain in my side and was also troubled with severe headaches. My blood was out of order and my constitution was generally run down. Reading what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done I began taking it and after using two bottles I was cured." May Flannigan, Manning avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor: Surely the mayor and some of our aldermen who have had experience in city affairs could suggest some improvement on the present unsatisfactory condition of things and not sit idly by and let things go to the dogs. They know full well that the system under which they are working does not meet the necessary requirements. There is an army of functionaries doing the work thoroughly. When the city cannot find time to examine what is wanted in all parts of the city, they should, at all events, make corporation-paid officials do their work thoroughly. When is the next inspector, what is he doing? There are numerous foul drains—notably one on Oswego street, near Superior, which requires immediate attention. Road and street over-seers—is it not possible for one man to attend to the necessary work in all the wards. There are broken sidewalks to be repaired, holes to be filled, rutted grass and brush to be cut, the refuse of

No Klondike Outfit Complete

Without

Reindeer Brand

.. MILK ..

Containing all the CREAM of the Original Milk. The best and most economical for MINERS' USE. Every Tin Guaranteed.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World. N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

sidewalks to be carted away and various jobs of that kind which one man cannot attend to. Three competent men can be had for \$50 per month each, who would superintend under the general direction of the street commissioner and city scavenger, who with a small staff of permanent workmen in each ward would keep our streets in much better condition than they are now. The perfunctory and spasmodic work now attempted is all or nearly lost money, and lost labor. Nothing is done with a systematic continuity.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED IN TWO WEEKS.

Griffith's Magic Liniment The Greatest Rheumatic Remedy Known—The First Application Relieved.

Mr. Robert Lathier, of Langley Pearlie, B.C., writes: I cannot speak too strongly of the merits of Griffith's Magic Liniment. I had been troubled with rheumatism for many years. During that time I tried every remedy I thought would give me relief. Nothing I could get gave me any relief until using Griffith's Magic Liniment. I rubbed the liniment on as directed for two weeks, night and morning, after which my rheumatism entirely left me and has not troubled me since. It is a wonderful remedy. Griffith's Magic penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue to the very bone; relieves pains and aches with a power impossible with any other remedy.

Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

A NOBLE INDIAN.

He Expresses Sentiments That White Men May Well Take Pattern After.

Mr. John Grant, who is just down from a trip to the North, has the following anecdote to tell of his trip: "An incident was recounted to a few of us," he says, "by Mr. Stepleton at Lowe Inlet that is worth preserving as it contains a sentiment that shows that there are Indians who really deserve the term 'noble red men,' so frequently uttered in a sneering way by the whites. Chief Shakes, of the Kitimaia, who has a very good house at Lowe Inlet, also owns the fishing privilege below the falls on a stream close by. It seems that the Chief sold during one season 60,000 salmon for which the manager of the cannery paid him \$5,000. In the exuberance of his spirits and loyalty the Chief conceived the idea of sending as a present to Her Majesty Queen Victoria \$100 and handed the sum to the Indian Agent Todd to be forwarded, which was done.

"In due course Her Majesty caused to be sent to Chief Shakes a letter showing her appreciation of the red man's loyalty and asking him to accept of a very fine steel engraving of herself set in a beautiful and very expensive frame, together with two elegant plaids or shawls woven of the finest Indian wool. These were forwarded to Mr. Todd to be presented to the venerable chief. Shakes called his people together for the occasion and to the assemblage Mr. Todd read the letter which was interpreted to the old chief and also made a speech to the Indians. When Mr. Todd handed the gifts to the chief the old man in responding said it made his heart glad to know that a humble Indian had been so far from his good mother had not been forgotten by her and that he would continue to teach his people to love and revere our great Queen, and he added that although he could never expect to see her here, he would try to lead such a life as would enable him to meet her in Heaven. And then overcame with emotion he burst into tears."

In regard to the decision of Mr. Justice Walkem upon the assessment of Mrs. Dunsinuir's property, Mr. C. Dubois Mason yesterday applied to Mr. Justice Walkem to fix a special sitting of the Full Court to hear an appeal or in the alternative to adjourn the hearing of the appeal to the next sitting of the Full Court. The statute requires that the hearing of the appeal be terminated two months after the final revision of the assessment and therefore Mr. Justice Walkem held that he had no power to grant an adjournment to the next Full Court, the two months being up in a few days. Any special sitting is impossible in any case within the time limit, there not being judges available. Mr. Bradburn, of Messrs. Bradburn, Dumbarton and Innes, appeared against the application, which was dismissed.

The only case of any importance heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Irving at the adjourned sitting of the county court was that of Schultz vs. Spikeman, wherein the plaintiffs sued for board and lodging. This occupied the greater part of the day, quite a number of witnesses being examined, particularly on the part of the defendant. The plaintiffs succeeded in proving their case and got judgment for the full amount of their claim and costs. Mr. W. H. Langley (of Martin & Langley) for plaintiffs, Mr. S. D. Schultz for defendant.

News was brought by the steamship Victoria, which left Yokohama a few hours after the Empress of Japan, that a lady missionary who had gone out to the Japan in a launch was killed in a collision with a junk. It was rumored in Yokohama that two ladies were killed but passengers on the Victoria say they believe but one lost her life.

Summer Underwear 90c. per suit. B. Williams & Co.

FOR SALE

We have several CHOICE FARMS in Saanich, Cowichan and Sooke. Cultivated land in 5 acre blocks suitable for small fruit. Call and in p-ct our lists

Of Houses to Rent and For Sale.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.,

Established 1890. 28 BROAD STREET.

NOTICE—Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 100 acres of meadow land, situated about three miles up the creek running into the head of Puntzie lake. E. PENROSE LEE.

PREPARE FOR WINTER

Before the fall rush is on, by leaving your order for any kind of CAPENTER WORK


General Repairs, Store and Office Fittings, or Weather Strips, with

J. P. BURGESS,

Carpenter and Builder 10 Broughton St.

WANTED

At the Colonist office, a boy having had experience in feeding small presses.



CLEANING THE TEETH.

For this art we have Toothbrushes at 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 40c., and 50c.; and Powders, Lotions, Pastes galore, from 25c. up.

BOWES, HE

Dispenses Prescriptions. 100 Government St., near Yates.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Licensing Board, at its next sitting, for a transfer to Charles Tait, of Victoria, of my license to sell wine and liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Omineca Saloon, situate on the west side of Government street, in the Russell Block in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1898.

R. J. RUSSELL.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Lot 1,049 one thousand and forty-nine, Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the certificate of title of LALIA S. J. CAMPBELL to the above lands, dated the 19th day of April, 1895, and numbered 4030.


S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., August 2, 1898.

Notice of Removal.

Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper and Hon. Frederick Peters have removed their offices to the offices of Tupper, Peters & Potts, Board of Trade Building, Bastion street.

Look at These!



Money saving prices for you in buying your furniture from us, especially for the man who tolls for his dollars as most of us do. Our line has never been more complete, nor with greater range from high to low prices.

Also, just arrived from Manufacturers in England over 8,000 yards of Carpet in endless variety in designs and colors. Call and convince yourself.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,

JACOB SCHL Manager

VANCOUVER

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ASSAYER.
A. MACFARLANE, 623 Hastings street.

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.
COOMBS & LASH, 17 Cordova street.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
WULFPOHN & BEWICK, Ltd.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

CLOTHIERS.
GEO. R. GORDON, 74 Cordova street.

CONFECTIONERY.
OHEN & TAYLOR (lunches) 413 Hastings.
GREGOR & FREURE, 506 Hastings street.

DRUGGISTS.
JOHN REID (simple remedies), cor. Hast. OUEL DRUG CO., 74 Cordova. J. F. JACK. THE McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Ltd. Lby.

DRY GOODS, ETC.
GORDON DRYSDALE, 150 Cordova street.
JAMES STARK, Importer, 39 and 37 Cordova street.

HABERDASHERS.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., Cordova street.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.
Z. FRANKS, new and second-hand furniture.

LOAN BROKERS.
S. WEAVER—Guns and bicycles wanted.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KIR MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuffs, etc.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
CHEPPELEY, LOWEN & CAMPBELL, 301 Hastings street.
B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.
RAND BROS., financial and mining brokers.
D. P. DOUGLAS, 334 Cambie street.

MONEY TO LOAN.
G. E. FARRER, LL.B., 534 Hastings.

METAL MERCHANTS.
JOHN BOYD & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
M. ROBINSON, 620 Hastings street.
DAN STEVART, 130 Cordova street.
S. McPHERSON, 155 Cordova street.
J. G. CAMPBELL, New York Tailor, 325 Cambie street.

OPTICIAN AND WATCHMAKER.
ALBERT UFFORD, 58 Cordova street.

PLUMBERS, ETC.
SAMUEL A. WYE, 725 Hastings street.
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.
MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON, Hastings street.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
C. S. DOUGLAS, Cordova street.

RESTAURANTS.
RAND BROS., financial and mining brokers streets.

SAIL AND AWNING MAKERS.
ED. LIPSETT (tents for rent) 69 Water street.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
STANDARD SOAP CO., Findlay & Co. proprietors.

TEA IMPORTERS.
CEYLON TEA CO.—W. A. Clark, 50 Cordova street.

UPHOLSTERER AND MATTRESSER.
C. CATTELL, 725 Hastings street.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
KEMP & SIMPSON, 51 Cordova street.

WALL PAPER DEALERS.
J. K. DAVIS—Latest styles.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO.

TRANSFER COMPANIES.
THOMAS H. WOOTTON, furniture moving, 725 Hastings street.
VANCOUVER TRANSFER CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
LANGLEY & HENDERSON BROS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
S. DOWING & SON, 610 Granville street.
HOPKIN & SPENCE, 427 Cordova street.

FOUNDRIES—IRON AND BRASS.
ROSS & HOWARD & CO., Alexander street, near Carrall.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
PAGE PONSFORD BROS., Hastings street.

GROCERIES.
THE B. C. SUPPLY CO., general merchandise, 112 Cordova street.

HARDWARE.
McLENNAN, McFEELEY & CO., 122 Cordova street.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.

VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO., 144 Cordova street.

E. G. PHILOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.
MANOR HOUSE—Rates, \$2 and \$2.50.
BOULDER—Hotel and Restaurant.
GRAND HOTEL, 612 Cordova street.
GOLD HOUSE—American and European plan; free bus.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
GEO. E. TREOREY, 102 Cordova street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTS MAN.
TRETHERWEY & BRITAIN, 105 Cordova street.

Commercial Hotel. Turkish Baths.
Best \$2.00 a day house in Vancouver
G THOMAS Proprietor.

NOTICE

THE DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places on the provincial mail:

NEW WESTMINSTER, D. Lynam & Co.
KAMLOOPS, W. T. Slavin, J. A. Hulton.
MARA, M. Skojekski.
VERNON, Smith Bros.
REVELSTOCK, Battersan & Co., F. B. Wells, Can. Drug and Book Co., C.P.R. station, A. J. Amos, C.P.R. station, McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Revelstoke station.
NELSON, A. Purdy, Thomson Stationery Co.
SLOCAN, Slocan News Co.
SANDWICH, Slocan News Co.
ROSSLAND, M. W. Simpson.
TRAIL, F. W. Brown.
KASLO, Lemon & Young.
NEW DENVER, O. F. Nelson.

And may also be had from the newsagents on all regular C.P.R. trains running out of Vancouver.

THE COLONIST PRESSES

DO YOU REQUIRE

Engraved, Printed, Embossed Or Bound

Letter Heads
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Statements
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Business Cards
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Drafts
Cheques
Stock Certificates
Snow Cards
Maps
Salmon Labels
Labels of Any Kind
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Folders
Bonds
Debitures
Illuminated Addresses
Diplomas
Blank Books
Law Books
Music Books
Magazines
Binding of any kind
Maps Mounted
Paper Ruled,

OR ANYTHING in the line of Engraving, Printing, Binding and Embossing. If you do you can be furnished with the same by THE COLONIST. We carry a greater assortment of Paper, Envelopes, Cards, Binding Cloth and Leathers than any other establishment in the West, and having the several branches under one roof, can give satisfaction in

QUALITY PROMPTNESS AND PRICE.

Prices and Samples furnished on application. Address

The Colonist Co.

VICTORIA, B.C.
Telephone 197.

Royal makes the food pure,
wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LETTER FROM DAWSON.

(Continued from page 6.)

of capital invested in it, and that if in other fields it has been found so difficult to earn even a fair average interest on the total amount of capital invested, why should the Klondike be expected to do so when, it is to be handicapped by a general reduction of ten per cent. in the natural values of its deposits. To the farmer, or tradesman of Ontario and Quebec the tangible results of securing these few hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue may commend itself, because neither the farmer nor the tradesman knows anything of mining; but let them imagine a parallel case which they can understand. The farmer of Manitoba is given his land free, or even more liberal terms than the miner is given his claim, and on exactly similar principles a tithe of the wheat which he produces might be claimed by the government. How would he like that? Could he make farming pay under these conditions? He may claim that he pays his share of the expense of government in other ways; in customs, and so on; but so also does the Yukon miner. The farmer knows that, under such conditions, the land would remain uncultivated; and that is exactly what is going to happen to the gold deposits of the Yukon. It is a penny wise and pound foolish policy, as the farmer can understand well enough when he applies the principle to his own case, and if Canada wants her share of the gold in the Yukon by far the best policy for her to adopt will be a policy of that encourages men to work hard to get it out of the ground, and that induces capital to come in and give the hard-working miner the means of getting it out most profitably.

I have dealt at some length on this royalty question, because it is the one thing more than any other that is at present retarding the development of mining in the Yukon; but I wish I could say that it is the only thing that is having more or less effect in a similar direction. Unfortunately, this is not the case, and even in the case of the gold fields of other countries seems to be agreed in maintaining that, taken as a whole, the mining regulations now in force in the Yukon are less calculated to promote the development of mining than those of any other country of which they have had experience. Every class of miner here seems to have his own particular grievance; and certainly the mining regulations have been framed with less regard, if any, for the interests of the miner than for any other class or community. Instead, from the spirit of the mining regulations one would judge that the framers of them had some such feeling towards the miner as the framers of criminal laws have towards the criminal. He appears to be a man whom it is advisable to suppress, to hedge around with all sorts of restrictions, and to discourage as much as possible. The general principle underlying the regulations seem to be that the gold belongs chiefly to the government of Canada, but, at any rate, to anybody but the actual miner. If he is particularly anxious to do the government the favor of hunting up and locating for them some of this gold he is allowed to do so on payment of a small amount of time and money on his own part. If he succeeds in doing this, and perhaps even makes a surplus for himself as well, the government will then be glad to sell him at a high price a portion of their own reserves, which his toil and enterprise have alone rendered saleable at all. This is, in general terms, the system which the representatives of the government here maintain, with an encouragement of the actual miner and genuine prospector. Up to the present, the actual miner and genuine prospector have failed to be duly encouraged, the former is foolish enough to say that he would rather pay his share of the expenses of running the country on some plan that would bring in the boasted source of revenue, on even terms of royalty, which the latter is greedy enough to suppose that he and his "partners" should have the full benefit of the results of their own discoveries, going even so far as to maintain that the whole of the mining land should be open to the prospector, while Canada should be satisfied with the revenue that she gets from his purchases of her merchandise, or the duty that he pays on the goods that he imports.

The two main features in which the Yukon mining regulations differ from those of any other country are these—the royalty of ten per cent. on the gross output of the mines; and the reservation of half the mining land for the government, and each of these is a burning grievance, as I have said, in the one case with the miner, and in the other with the prospector. But there are countless other minor subjects of discontent with not only the miner and prospector, but also with the new-comers, with the representatives of capital, and with almost every clerk that makes up a mining camp, with the single exception of those classes of men and women, who, it seems to me, deserves the least consideration of all. While the mining regulations are made as hard as possible to all concerned in mining, and the administration of them is so uncertain, irregular and chargeable that, really, the average man is bound to confess—in popular parlance—that "he dun no where he are," the saloon-keeper, the owner of, and parties to the dance-

hall, the gambler, and all those employed in what in other places are considered the lowest and most objectionable of trades, have here in Dawson a degree of license and a freedom from taxation that is absolutely unparalleled in the history of the world. I should think that the main street of Dawson is supposed to be a business thoroughfare, but from end to end it is almost unbroken succession of saloons, dance-halls, and open gambling dens. The saloons dispense the most pernicious kind of poison, which they have the effrontery to call "whiskey," at fifty cents a thimbleful, without the necessity of contributing anything towards the expense of governing to have a license, and perhaps the reason that they are not expected to contribute towards the maintenance of law and order is the fact that in their case no law or order is required of them, with the single exception that they have to close up on Sundays. All day and all night, during the whole of the rest of the week, without let or hindrance, of any class or degree, they are just as they like, sell any kind of person they like, call it by any name they like, and all without license or tax of any kind. One department of nearly every saloon is an open gambling den, where faro, roulette, craps, black jack and stud poker are played as long as anybody chooses to sit at the tables, and without any regulations whatever, but those which the proprietors choose to institute for their own security from possibility of loss. Another department of many of the saloons is a dance-hall where ladies of easy virtue disport themselves from early evening till late in the morning and bestow upon the simple swains from the mines the honor of their smiles and the favor of a dance, in return for a drink at the shortest possible intervals. I can never justly complain that it is a "long time between drinks," the average intervals being about five minutes, and in view of the fact that such drinks are sweetened by chaste smiles and flavored with their caresses, they cost just double as much as the unsweetened kind, that is to say, only one dollar each, the ladies receiving for each "check," or "cash," and which presumes to be going his rounds. As I have said, these people—the saloon-keeper, the gambler, and the dance-hall belle—have no grievances; they are allowed to do as they like, to make their piles as quickly as possible, and to leave nothing behind them but broken bottles and "broke" miners; and these things they do most effectually. In other, and more legitimate lines, the business man has also little to complain of. He has no business tax, no municipal taxes; and indeed, he appears, like the saloon-keeper and his associates, to be regarded as a general benefactor to the rest of the community; and not to be expected, like the poor miner, to contribute towards the expenses of government, or to be subject to any restrictions whatever. He can give you just what he likes for your gold dust, and weigh it on his own scales, just as he likes, which in the absence of an inspector of weights and measures, means a great deal to him. When an article of general consumption—such, for instance, as tobacco—is especially scarce in a camp, he can corner the whole supply, and dole it out to the public in his own quantities, and at any price he likes, and if he makes a fortune out of the operation he gets it absolutely free of any liability to the government. The protection—and much boasted law and order—that he gets is paid for by the miner, as well as the tobacco, and presumably on any similar terms. The government has cornered the supply of law and order just in the same way as the trader corners the supply of tobacco and other goods; and the miner pays for both. In a word, in every instance, it is the miner who, in everyday parlance, has the wrong end of the stick, and yet no one will deny that it is to the miner alone that the very existence of the country is due.

To state in detail every grievance of every class connected with the mining industry would require the space of a whole newspaper; and I can only dwell on a few of the most salient subjects of discontent, and hint at some of the minor ones, which, in one way or another, affect every class of man who, directly or indirectly, is connected with the mining in the Yukon. But as I consider the encouragement of capital the thing most necessary for the development of mining in the Yukon—for it is a great mistake to call this a poor man's camp, most of the claims on the newer creeks being absolutely dependent on capital for their development—I will point out one or two things which tend particularly, outside of the question of the royalty, to discourage capitalists from investing here. Bad as the regulations are it would be better to have them definitely stated in black and white, so that any man knows what he is doing. As it is at present there are two very divergent factors in the regulations under which property is held to-day. These two opposing elements are the mining act, as it came from parliament, and the gold commissioner, who appears to be a kind of personification of the law as it actually is, or has been, or will be. In other words, it is no use knowing the act; what you particularly want to know is the commissioner. Or, again, in perhaps still clearer terms, the act is the commissioner, and the commissioner acts as he likes.

According to the text of the Act, for instance, all claims that lapse through non-fulfillment of their duties by the holders, are open for location; according to the commissioner, they revert to the government. Again, according to the Act, any man who is the first to stake a claim on a creek is entitled to record that claim in his own name; according to the commissioner, at least in one recent instance, you have first to show evidence of having discovered gold on your own particular claim before you can have it recorded. It is needless to go on enumerating the many divergences between the text of the law and the administration of the commissioners; and even this difficulty might be overcome if it were not for the fact that, unfortunately, there are now so many divergences between the commissioner and the Act, but also between the commissioner at one time and the commissioner at another time. One might say, however, that if the commissioner were satisfied with only changing the Act, but when besides changing the Act itself he is also constantly changing his own mind it is absolutely certain that I was right when I said that, as regards the poor investor "he don't know where he are." One may know the law, according to the commissioner, today, when one makes a small investment, but one has positively no assurance that the same will be the law tomorrow, when, possibly, one wants to take advantage of one's investment.

I will give one notable instance of this fatal uncertainty, and apparent cancellation on the part of the mining Commissioner. For some months, Dominion Creek, on account of disputes which resulted from blunders made originally by the gold commissioner's office, was closed to locators. The creek having been surveyed, and the disputes arranged, the time arrived when it could be thrown open again for location. Before being closed all the creek claims had been taken up, but very few of the hill claims, nearly all of which were, therefore, open for location. In this connection I was gratified to hear—In the vague way in which we hear all news from the outside—that these changes are already under contemplation.

H. S. WHITE.

been the fact that it has been demonstrated on Eldorado and Bonanza particularly, that the claims at the back of the creek, that is to say, those known as the "Hill" and "Bench" claims, which are situated often several hundred feet up the hillsides—are, in many cases, as rich as the creek claims themselves. The consequence is that this year, both hill and bench claims have been very much in demand, and as Dominion Creek is turning out very well there was a general feeling among the prospectors here that the hill claims would prove very valuable. Indeed, there was an idea abroad, particularly among the many new-comers, that if one could only get hold of one of these hill claims on Dominion his fortune would be practically made. Under these circumstances, it will easily be understood that the prospecting of Dominion Creek was the sensation of the hour, and that the whole community was on the tip-toe of expectation in regard to the date and manner that would be adopted for throwing the creek open.

For weeks every man who still retained his "rights" in the district to which Dominion Creek belongs had been doing a kind of private detective business on his own account to endeavor to secure as early information as possible as to the intentions of the locators. It was a kind of a "hot" story, and one that was talked ten to one the first question he asked you—"What do you know about Dominion?" It was a kind of a "hot" story, and one that was talked ten to one the first question he asked you—"What do you know about Dominion?" It was a kind of a "hot" story, and one that was talked ten to one the first question he asked you—"What do you know about Dominion?"

As a daily licensed "Free Miner," with my rights in the district still intact, I was very much interested in the matter as much as any other, and therefore my own experiences will serve to show what actually happened. On the Friday before last, I was out on the creek and select a good claim before the date of opening, while the other would remain in town, and secure a permit as soon as possible, and then return to the creek. Others, many miles away, hearing of the arrangement started for Dawson to be in time to get a permit. What, therefore, was the surprise of all concerned, when a few days before the opening, a rumor began to circulate again originating with the arch-conspirators "on the inside," that there were going to be no permits at all, and that the creek would be thrown open prior to the date named.

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At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday we reached Dominion Creek, and there found everything already staked at least once and some claims staked a second or third time over; and yet the whole matter was still the secret only of "those on the inside." Thus ended this wonderful fizzle, which has been locally dubbed "the Dominion Day," and to make the farce still more farcical, the next morning several hours after the whole creek had been staked, along came the police with the usual proclamation, officially declaring the creek "now open for location." This proclamation was dated the eighth, but was not issued until the latest Friday. Friends of "those on the inside" had staked the whole creek from end to end before it was officially made public.

This is how the second notice reads; and I would invite a comparison of it with the first issued a few days earlier, as already stated, "Notice" is the latest. Friends of "those on the inside" had staked the whole creek from end to end before it was officially made public.

The results of this remarkable instance of vacillation on the part of the gold commissioner, have been very serious to many poor men who were depending upon the reliability of the first notice. The whole transaction is a thoroughly disgusting feeling of discontent with the regulations, and the administration of them; and mass meetings at which everything and everyone is condemned, are being held everywhere. The whole situation is fraught with much difficulty for the Dominion government, and certainly if it had been the whole of the creek there would already have been serious disturbances. As it is, unfortunately, the situation is very gratifying to hear—in the vague way in which we hear all news from the outside—that these changes are already under contemplation.

....READ THIS....

Are you shipping freight to Dawson? If so, you can save a handsome profit on your shipment by taking a scow or barge from Lake Bennett down the river. For example—Ten tons from Victoria to Dawson, by barge, cost 24 cents per pound, or \$1,800; connections are uncertain, and consequent delays to be contended with.

For regular traders buy barges and scows from us. We save money for others. We can do it for you. Come and figure with us at the mills.

VICTORIA YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd. Lty
Munn, Holland & Co., Agts, 34 Broad St., LAKE BENNETT, B.C.

THE POLITICAL SURPRISE.

To the Editor: That the Honorable-governor acted hastily in calling on the Turner government to resign office, has been friends must freely admit. His Honor, not being officially informed of the final result of the election, therefore he in possession of information sufficiently accurate to enable him to reach the conclusion—that the Turner government had lost the confidence of the country.

It is only surmise, that is the parties now stand the opposition has a majority of one or two. No one can say with authority at this moment whether the Turner administration will be sustained or defeated until the House meets. In all countries, and in all parliaments men change their opinions. Why therefore should not some of the "independents" recently elected support the Turner administration? The presumption is that His Honor would not knowingly or willingly take any step inconsistent to the wishes of the people, or cause a deadlock in the political machine—and I hope he may consider that he has been a nation really a fact which will readily be overlooked in an early reconsideration. I claim the right of an interested and free citizen to suggest that the Turner government be asked to continue in office until all election returns are in, and all contested cases settled, then and not till then will His Honor's advisors be in a position to place before him reliable official information as to the result of the elections. After which and not before, can His Honor act in a dispassionate and comprehensive manner. These questions being finally settled His Honor could with propriety proclaim the meeting of the new House at an early day when the strength of the two parties would be ascertained without doubt, or uncertainty. This seems to me to be the constitutional as well as the common sense way of dealing with the matter. At the same time I do not deny the constitutional power exercised by the governor, but I deny its necessity or justification under the present circumstances, whilst the chief result is still pending.

If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength.

To Klondikers

T. & B.
Myrtle Javv
Plug Smoking
Tobacco

Is almost exclusively used in the Canadian Yukon. You want the best Tobacco in that country, and there is none better than the old reliable "T. & B." Packed in suitable waterproof packages.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Notice is hereby given that Enos Charles Jennings, general agent for the company, of the City of Victoria, B. C., has been appointed the attorney for the new company, "Companies, Consolidated," in place of Elmer E. Green.

Dated this 19th day of July, A. D. 1898.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnett Joseph and Josephus Barnett Joseph, formerly of Victoria, now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and twelve (112), one hundred and thirteen (113), one hundred and fourteen (114), one hundred and fifteen (115), one hundred and sixteen (116), one hundred and seventeen (117), one hundred and eighteen (118), one hundred and nineteen (119), one hundred and twenty (120), one hundred and twenty-one (121), one hundred and twenty-two (122), one hundred and twenty-three (123), one hundred and twenty-four (124), one hundred and twenty-five (125), one hundred and twenty-six (126), one hundred and twenty-seven (127), one hundred and twenty-eight (128), one hundred and twenty-nine (129), one hundred and thirty (130), one hundred and thirty-one (131), one hundred and thirty-two (132), one hundred and 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